Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

FOR 1862.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

50 bales Stark Sheeting, - - - - - 15½ cts.
50 " Appleton " - - - - - 15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings, - - - 15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print, 12½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' " 12½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints, 13½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON GOODS

At Low Prices.

Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Safes.

THE RECENT FIRE IN BROADWAY. BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.: [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. [illegible] HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, NO. 8 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Meeting of Stockholders.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors, and other business. H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be brought before it. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Marriage Cards.

THE WASHINGTON CALLING CARD—Latest style, Ivory Surface, to be had at the MARRIAGE CARD DEPOSITORY, 99 Washington Street. On sale, also, a superb lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CARD CASES, a rich assortment of Christmas and New Year's Gifts, WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE POCKET CUTLERY, &c. Call at WHITE'S and you will be suited.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, [illegible] No. 11 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, [illegible] THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART, [illegible]

To Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE—An Improved Farm in a flourishing village on a leading Railroad, sixty miles from Chicago, for a House and Lot in a good location in Chicago. Address "W. T. C.," Box 1999, Chicago, Ill.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO EXCHANGE.—The subscriber, contemplating making Chicago his permanent residence, would exchange desirable paying property in Cincinnati and New York for Chicago property. [illegible] JOHN P. JENKINS, care Post Office Box 3436, Cincinnati.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Lot and Brick House in the City of Chicago, [illegible] for an Improved Illinois Farm, south of the Northern line of [illegible] Post Office Box 3673, Chicago.

Banks.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 31 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tint—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

NOTICE.—We are paying out the circulation of the WEARE BANK, N. H., And will redeem it at our office, No. 19 South Wells street, in New York Exchange, at par, or Gold at the regular rates.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year......$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week......15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year......6.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months......3.00
Tri-Weekly, per year......4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)......1.50
" 4 copies......5.00
" 8 copies......10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club......20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862. NUMBER 158.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

☞ Important financial schemes are being discussed between the House Committee on Ways and Means and a delegation of New York bankers. See our Washington dispatches.

☞ The Senate did a good thing yesterday, when it struck from the rolls the names of the two Missouri Senators—Polk and Johnson—and prepared the way for better men to come in. Both the old Senators are now with the Confederates, and not even Mr. Bayard had any objections to make to their expulsion.

PORT ROYAL SHERMAN.

It appears that Com. Dupont is thoroughly disgusted with the inaction of his associate, Sherman, of the land service, and has not only censured him for his bad conduct, but has taken the matter into his own hands, in so far as to send 3,500 of his marines up to assist Gen. Stevens, who holds the advance position. Sherman is a miserable failure; besides, he's a dyspeptic. He has no appetite for war upon so "generous and hospitable people." When shall we be fairly relieved of him? If he were a volunteer officer, he would have been ordered home in disgrace long ago. Being a West Pointer, and the especial protege of McClellan, we suppose he must be endured until a change takes place nearer the throne. After all, he has done as much as the army on the Potomac.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

"All aboard," is the word at Cairo, and the expedition so long promised will be off to-day, wind and weather permitting. It will rendezvous at Paducah, and thence proceed, it is said, up the Tennessee River some sixty-five miles to Fort Henry, on the State line, a rebel work mounting some dozen guns of large caliber. At this point they are about equal distant from Nashville and Memphis, and within striking distance of either. Proceeding a few miles further south, they hold the communication between the two cities. If Gen. Buell should at the same time advance on Bowling Green and Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, will fall easily into our hands. The magnitude of the preparations at Cairo has been but partially realized by the public. There will be some sixty boats, carrying guns or troops, and at least 35,000 men, under Generals Grant, Smith, Wallace and McClernand, Gen. Grant being the senior officer in command. It will astonish the Columbus rebels somewhat to have the position turned upon them so completely. There are no fortifications along the Tennessee river within the limits of Kentucky—that is to say there were none when the reconnaissance was made some days since. But whether there are or not, the gunboats will attend to that. It is stated that the column sent forward from Benton Barracks to Cairo, to join in the expedition or take the place of those troops that leave, has been delayed on the river, and will not arrive before this morning. A St. Louis dispatch has denied that it had left at all, but this must be an error.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

Our St. Louis dispatches give us the reasons assigned by Gen. Sigel for his resignation. We can but hope they are such as may be obviated, and, that this gallant officer may again join the service. Is he not gallant? Everybody thought so when in July he executed his masterly retreat from an enemy outnumbering him ten to one, in a sharp artillery fight, one of the most brilliant records of the war. Everybody was delighted, and the satisfaction of Sigel's own countrymen passed into a proverb, "*You fights mit Sigel? den you drinks mit me.*" True there was a hoarse croak from Gen. Sturgis, and we regret for the sake of both officers, that the charge was not investigated, for while the censure has always rested upon Sigel, a still worse imputation has never been removed from Gen. Sturgis himself, for it is not complimentary to believe that Brigadier Generals have the petty jealousies and meannesses of other mortals.

Nevertheless, Gen. Sigel won his stars at Carthage. Since that time, he has either been the best abused officer in Missouri, or the most unworthy, for he has been snubbed, set aside, crowded out of sight, kept from anything glorious, robbed of his command, and placed in such a position that self-respect has finally induced him to resign. The matter needs investigation. We cannot spare from the service such officers as the country believes Gen. Sigel to be. It is a heavy price to pay for some of the officers that we have in service, if we can only keep them by allowing them to carry out their petty personal spites and rivalries. It looks as if Sigel had suffered in this way. He is needed in Missouri, and the War Department should see him restored at any cost, unless he has been greatly overrated, and we give his enemies in Missouri the benefit of a doubt we do not ourselves feel.

Gen. Dunning's Victory near Romney.

The scene of the late victory near Romney, by a portion of Gen. Kelly's command under Col. Dunning of the 5th Ohio, was "Blue Gap," a gorge in the mountains fifteen miles east of Romney, on the Winchester road. It is a strong natural position, and had been the rendezvous of rebels in those parts for the two months. There were about 2,000 "secesh" at the Gap at the time. The victory opens the road to Winchester, and removes the last obstacles to an advance from Romney to [illegible] shall meet Gen. Lander's advance from Williamsport half way. It was expected at Romney that Gen. Rosecrans, on his return from Washington, would take command in person, and lead the troops forward. Gen. Kelly's health is very poor.

Michigan State Lands.

Commissioner Lacey of the Michigan State Land Office, in his report to the Legislature, states that 15,721 acres were sold, last year, realizing the sum of $173,566, which is divided among the funds of the Primary School, Normal School, University, Asylum, etc. The sales were less than in former years, and in many cases for only part payment in cash, owing to our national and financial troubles. The number of acres licensed to settlers, during the year, is 46,147. The State is still entitled to select 46,725 acres of Government lands, to supply a deficiency, of which 20,639 acres are in the lower peninsula, and 26,086 in the Lake Superior country.

A Disloyal Chamber of Commerce.

St. Louis is not alone in having a disloyal Chamber of Commerce. The Baltimore Exchange has elected a secession Board of Directors, among whom is Henry M. Warfield, late President, but now a prisoner of state in Fort Warren. The Directors will re-elect Warfield President.

The split in the St. Louis Chamber, owing to the triumph of the traitors, is not likely to heal unless the new board of officers (secesh,) resign, which it is rumored they will do. The new President is Albert Pearce, of the firm of Herring & Woodruff. The President of the new (loyal) Chamber is Henry J. Moore.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Senate, composed of 23 Republicans and 10 Democrats, elected Louis W. Hall, Speaker. The House elected John Rowe, of Franklin county, Union Democrat, Speaker, by a vote of 53 to 45 for William Hopkins, of Fayette, also Union Democrat. Rowe was supported by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats, and Hopkins by Democrats who adhere to their party organization.

The New Army Regiments.

It will be remembered that in July last eleven new regiments for the army were blocked out by the government, and the recruiting commenced by a legion of officers scattered through the States. The business dragged slowly, and of the 25,000 men contemplated for those regiments only 7,000 have thus far been enlisted. Indeed, the Government, tired of waiting, has sent most of the skeleton regiments into the field as battalions. Adjutant Gen. Thomas, in reply to a resolution of the House, made the following statement of the condition of these regiments on the 1st of January:

Engineers	107
Topographical engineers	7
Cavalry (6th regiment)	900
Artillery (5th regiment)	799
Infantry—11th to 19th inclusive	5,890
Total	7,694

The condition of the infantry regiments is as follows, in detail:

11th regiment, recruited at Boston	300
12th regiment, at New York	780
13th regiment, at St. Louis	349
14th regiment, at New London, Ct.	750
15th regiment, at Wheeling, Va.	735
16th regiment, at Chicago	566
17th regiment, at Newport, R. I.	330
18th regiment, at Columbus, Ohio	1,399
19th regiment, at Indianapolis	375

Disastrous Fires at the East.

The extensive chair factory of Levi Heywood & Co., in Gardner, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night, together with nearly all the immense stock on hand. The loss is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000, on which there is $36,000 insurance. The Union block on Central Square, Dover, N. H., was burned last Monday; twelve stores, saloons, etc., were burned out, and the fire was the most extensive that has occurred in the city for several years.

☞ Col. Henry Dougherty, who was so badly wounded at Belmont, is at the house of his uncle, Col. John Dougherty, at Jonesboro, where he is tenderly cared for. His leg was amputated *three times* by the rebels, yet so bunglingly that it will have to be again dressed. He is having a patent leg made, and will still command his regiment. His men say they will have no other Colonel.

☞ The Wheeling correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* writes that the affair at Sutton was disgraceful to the command left there to take care of our poor, suffering sick. The captain having command of Sutton was absent at the time of the attack; and like hundreds of other cases of a like nature, when soldiers are without a competent commander, the number of the enemy was about quadrupled, and our boys made an inglorious retreat. It has been ascertained that there were only 135 "bushwhackers," who had gathered together, their usual occupation being gone, to organize as banditti, and were prowling around the neighborhood; and perhaps having heard of the absence of the commander, took advantage of it and drove the boys away.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says that if Gen. Sigel has indeed resigned because his situation in Missouri was rendered intolerable or uncomfortable to him, we most earnestly hope that he will be appointed forthwith to a high command elsewhere. He has done gallant and great service, and we have now very few military men in whom the country has such strong confidence as in him. His loss from the army would be deeply and universally regretted as a national loss.

☞ The yearly statement of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad gives a gross revenue of $1,255,003; running expenses, $590,115. Of the net earnings, ($664,888,) the sum of $474,620 has been paid in dividends, leaving a surplus of $190,268. The old board of directors were re-elected without opposition at the annual meeting.

☞ Hon. John G. Davis publishes a card in the Terre Haute *Journal*, denying that he has been, is about to be, or ever expects to be, at Hopkinsville, en route for Richmond. He further states that he has not been outside of Parke county for two months. It will be remembered that Mr. Davis was charged with having left for the Southern Confederacy.

☞ Quite a delegation of the Kentucky Legislature and State Government have gone to Washington to confer with Mr. Lincoln and the Cabinet. Among them are Lieutenant Gov. John W. Fisk; Adjt. Gen. J. W. Finnell; Senators T. F. Marshall and J. K. Goodloe; and representatives G. P. Webster and Mr. Huston.

☞ The Louisville *Journal*, speaking of the release of ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead from Fort Warren, on his parole, is constrained to admit that "although we do not believe him loyal at heart to the Government of the United States, we do not think he has ever said or done anything for which he should have been deprived of his liberty."

☞ A deserter from Gen. Buckner, who joined a Union regiment near Drainsville, Ky., has been arrested at Cincinnati for stealing $450 of sutler's funds and making off with the money.

☞ A substitute for the army overcoat—*Shoulder Straps*. From observation we should judge the wearers find them comfortable for street wear even in the coldest winter weather.

☞ Dr. Crary, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Minnesota, recommends to the Legislature a much simpler school system, doing away with about three thousand town and district officers.

☞ The debt of Boston is nearly eight millions and a half; and of ten other cities in Massachusetts, about $2,300,000. Roxbury owes the most, next to Boston, viz: $691,965.

☞ Sarah R. Andrews, widow of Col. Lorin Andrews, 4th regiment Ohio volunteers, has been granted a pension of $40 per month for five years.

☞ Rev. Dr. John P. Cleveland, of Lowell, Mass., has been appointed Chaplain of General Banks's division.

☞ The male population of Maine is 315,286, of whom 112,000 are between the ages of seventeen and forty.

The Queen of England and Prince of Wales.

The N. Y. *Herald* makes the following statement, upon what authority we are not informed:

Pursuing the traditions of their race against the republican ideas of the first French Revolution, and against Napoleon Bonaparte, as the usurper of the "divine rights of kings," the English aristocracy, in fomenting a war with the United States, are still faithful to their policy of suppressing the divine rights of the people.

We are gratified to perceive, however, that England's royal family take a more sagacious and comprehensive view of the policy of their Government in regard to American affairs. It appears that the visitation of death to Prince Albert, although coming upon him in the prime of life, was accepted by him with something of cheerfulness, in view of his release from the "sea of troubles" which he feared would soon be let loose upon England from the war resolved upon against the United States by the Palmerston Ministry. It appears that the amiable Queen Victoria, fully sympathizing in the views of her intelligent consort and confidential adviser, has been holding Palmerston and Russell under some restraint; and that the young Prince of Wales, still freshly remembering the many scenes of the kindly hospitalities which marked his late triumphal journey through our loyal States, was perfectly furious when apprised of Earl Russell's intended instructions to Lord Lyons touching the affair of the Trent. This information, which has found its way to us from England, and which we believe to be substantially true, will account for the late cold and mysterious allusion of the London *Times* to the Prince of Wales—to wit: that he must now, as the right hand of his royal mother, "choose between a life of frivolity and a life of usefulness."

Cavalry for Port Royal.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 6th.]

Five Government steam transports—the Baltic, Cahawba, Marion, Star of the South and Empire City—have been designated to convey a cavalry reinforcement to Gen. Sherman's division at Port Royal. These transports are to convey the second and third battalions of the Massachusetts First Cavalry regiment, now in this city, and they will be ready to receive them to-morrow morning.

The first battalion of the same regiment, which is at Annapolis, will also be sent to Port Royal.

The corps, which is commanded by Colonel Williams, comprises twelve hundred men, all finely mounted and equipped. Most of the men have been enlisted several months; they are of the best class of Eastern men, and are quite proficient in drill. The First Massachusetts, as a whole, is one of the best, if not the very best, of the volunteer cavalry regiments which have thus far taken the field.

AN IMPROVED TONE IN THE CANADIAN PRESS.

The Canadians Do Not Sympathize with the South.

[From the Toronto Globe, 6th inst.]

The *Leader* has been compelled to acknowledge its mistake in seeking to excite bad feeling between Canada and the United States. Public indignation has been manifested against it in a manner which its publisher knows how to appreciate; the agent of Jeff. Davis is no longer *Editor, and an apology for his misdeeds has been inserted.* The *amende* takes the form of a disclaimer (in double-leaded type) that the Government are responsible for the organ's incendiary career. The Government undoubtedly hoped at first to make political capital by raising the war feeling, but the organs overdid the work; the cloven foot was seen; the reaction in the public mind is complete; and hence the disclaimer. The home organ, the Quebec *Chronicle*, has also changed its note. A few weeks ago it recommended the British Government to break the blockade; now it says:

"It is surely for the interest of the States, as well as of these colonies, that we should live together in amity. We are nearly three millions of people, and we soon hope to be more. If the Union is to be permanently divided into two or more confederacies, it may happen that each of these will think our custom an object of competition. If it is to be reunited, it would surely be better that the population on both sides of the boundary should continue to be friends, assisting each other in the development of their national resources—encouraging and extending reciprocal trade—and breaking down yet further the barrier to mutually profitable intercourse. We hope, then, that the Administration of the States, which now controls the press, may see to it that moderation is introduced into the tone of the leading American journals, or else make such a declaration of their sentiments towards this country as will counteract the evil effects that have already been produced by licentiously abusive newspapers."

This is excessively cool. The *Chronicle*, although a recognized, well paid organ of the Government, was quite as abusive of the United States as the New York *Herald* has been of England. Yet it now calls on the American Administration to restrain "licentiously abusive newspapers!"

The truth is that our precious Ministry ventured upon a very hazardous and tricky political game, and have had a terrible fall. The public voice unanimously condemns them, and sustains this journal in preserving a friendly spirit towards the people of the Northern States, while we arm for our own defence against all dangers, and steadily maintain our position as the guardians of Britain's outposts in North America. *The Canadian people do not sympathize with the South, and are not anxious for war with the North.* They have been recklessly belied by the Ministerial press to serve partizan purposes.

Ministerial Smuggler at Fortress Monroe—What he had in his Cravat—Contents of Twenty Trunks.

[Fortress Monroe Correspondence (5th) Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Our readers will remember having read, a few days since, in the *Inquirer*, our account of the arrival and departure from this point of the Reverend J. P. B. Wilmer, formerly of Philadelphia. We stated then that this gentleman arrived here with an immense number of trunks, traveling bags, bales, &c., which General Wool, very properly, ordered the Provost Marshal, Captain Davis to detain for future inspection.

In the first place, Mr. Wilmer's person was thoroughly searched, and not in vain, for numerous maps, plans, papers, letters and documents were found concealed in the linings of his clothing, and in his white cravat were found a number of illustrated weeklies containing sketches of Gen. Burnside's Expedition, with speculations as to its destination. This operation of inspection was borne by Mr. Wilmer in a manner quite creditable to any raw recruit.

Gen. Wool then deemed it eminently expedient and proper to have Mr. Wilmer's "personal apparel" examined, which was encased in only *twenty trunks*. With what alacrity Capt. Davis performed this duty need not be mentioned, for, as a native of the loyal city of "Brotherly Love," we blushed at the thought of being present.

Twenty trunks were unlocked, opened and found to contain the following articles, valued in all at $1,000 in your city, and perhaps $3,000 in the C. S. A.:

5 pieces of heavy grey woolen cloth.
1 piece of white cotton cloth.
1 piece heavy white flannel.
36 pairs gentlemen's dress pantaloons.
10 pounds best old Government Java coffee.
2 pieces silk handkerchief stuff.
2 dozen fine linen handkerchiefs.
25 gross buttons, various styles.
100 papers of needles.
50 papers of pins, assorted styles.
50 spools of sewing silk.
50 spools of common thread.
11 fine silk vest patterns.
2 fine silk dress patterns.
21 rolls of tape, all colors.
36 new white linen shirts.
12 pairs of boots, shoes and rubbers.
650 envelopes, mourning, buff and plain.
6 reams of writing paper.
2 gross of steel pens.
21 pairs of socks.
16 pen holders, and various other minor articles too numerous to be specified herein.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

The Rendezvous at Paducah—Reported Extent of the Preparations—Fort Henry on the Tennessee.

A Cairo letter dated on Thursday the 9th says:

Yesterday afternoon a portion of the troops stationed at Smithland, who were guarding some laborers who were quarrying stone at a place in Kentucky called Carville, to be used in the construction of fortifications at this point, were attacked and driven off by the rebels—so it is rumored. The gunboats Essex and Lexington went off that way this afternoon, and, it is conjectured, on account of such assault.

To-day, you have learned by telegraph, a large force is on the move to concentrate at Paducah. The authorities say that they move from Paducah 60,000 strong. If they do it will be necessary to draw from some point east. It is very evident that great events are near at hand. The greatest activity is manifest in all military quarters. General McClernand's brigade are under marching orders, and leave in the morning with five days' rations.

The two regiments at Camp Holt are also under marching orders. A battalion of Col. Dickey's cavalry go to Mound City to relieve the regiment of infantry stationed there. The greatest enthusiasm is exhibited in all the camps. As I write I can hear a regiment of McClernand's brigade cheering most lustily at the prospect of a fight.

The probabilities of the expedition from Paducah I judge to be these: It will go by land toward Fort Henry, a rebel institution mounting some sixty-fours, about sixty miles up the Tennessee. This point taken, our forces can go by land towards and in the rear of Columbus, or they can go further up the Tennessee with gunboats, as far as Columbia, destroy the railroad bridge, and thus cut off all connection between the rebels at Bowling Green and Columbus. Memphis and Nashville will be so far in our hands that the rebels under Buckner will be cut off from their natural course of retreat by the Nashville road, and if a movement or feint be made upon Memphis, General Bishop Polk will be compelled to leave his two hundred guns in position, and travel down the Mississippi. Our troops would thus accomplish all that is desirable, without the great loss of life that must ensue if Columbus be attacked from the Mississippi.

Rebel Corruption and Inefficiency—Sharp Criticism of Jeff. Davis, his Officials and bad Policy.

The New Orleans *True Delta* was the last paper in Louisiana to succumb to secession influences, and its conversion was generally regarded as a matter of necessity rather than choice. It has always been in a bad temper since the inauguration of the rebellion, and has not yet recovered its good humor. In commenting on Jeff. Davis' message, it says its was addressed to the "National Convention which has now met at Richmond, to close its useless and inglorious career and that it does not in any respect rise above the past unsatisfactory proceedings of that body." It avows its opinion that Great Britain could not demand Mason and Slidell, thinking—wrongly as it has turned out—that the latter power would admit the legality of their seizure. The writer then denounces the slavish dependence of the Confederacy on the European powers, and sneers at the blind confidence of the cotton worshipers. It says, however, in conclusion, that it did not expect anything better from Davis, which is being more plain than complimentary.

In another article the *True Delta* ridicules the confident predictions of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* that peace is not far off. It says that boasts of a speedy justification are abundant at Richmond, but that the "Lincoln Government will not easily abandon Port Royal, Hatteras and Fortress Monroe, and hints to the *Constitutionalist* that Savannah and several other points can hardly be considered safe.

In a third article the same paper discusses the charge preferred by the Virginia journals that a combination exists between the speculators, certain heads of departments, and the banks, for the plunder of citizens. In one of these publications one of Benjamin's appointees is accused of selling silver at a premium of fourteen per cent. The *True Delta* promises to give some home illustrations of the same sort, and says of New Orleans:

"Here, it is no exaggeration to say, Buchananism is in full and magnificent development, the machinery to conduct it is perfect, a complete espionage over the telegraph, the exercise of unregulated and unrestrained power over the export trade of the country; the unlimited and arbitrary control of legal machinery, by which the property of one citizen is illegally and despotically taken from him, without adequate compensation, while that of another is paid for at enormous prices, and the most profligate abuse of authority generally in every department is the rule. Truly may our Virginia friends complain that the Government is too young to be thus depraved on, and that if we are to change one hideous system of political depravity for another, the blood and treasure of the people will be spent in vain."

☞ The Government advertising has been taken from the St. Paul *Press* (Rep.) and given to the *Pioneer* (Dem.), greatly to the disgust of the party in that State.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cairo Expedition All Ready.

TROOPS ABOARD—START TO-DAY

Regiments from St. Louis on the Way Down.

DESTINATION KNOWN TO BE UP TENNESSEE RIVER.

GREAT NEWS IN PROSPECT.

WHY GEN. SIGEL RESIGNED.

Important Financial Schemes.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

Tax on Railroad Passengers.

Com. Dupont Rebukes Sherman for His Inactivity.

MISSOURI SENATORS EXPELLED.

CASE OF THE DISLOYAL OREGON SENATOR.

Reply of Secretary Cameron to the Demands of the House.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

FEDERAL SUCCESSES ALONG THE GULF.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1862.

On November 22d, the pirate Sumter was in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, blockaded by the Iroquois.

The Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres have not resigned, as stated, but are East on ten days' leave of absence.

Emerson Etheridge's father having recently died in Tennessee, he has gone to Kentucky to recover the remains.

A committee of New York bankers before the Committee of Ways and Means, this morning, proposed a new scheme providing for the appointment of a Board of Exchequer, to consist of five commissioners appointed by the President, one of whom shall be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York—his office to be in that city, with agencies elsewhere—whose duties are to collect all Government funds and revenues, negotiate all loans authorized by Congress, attend to transfers and payment of public debt, and discharge all duties; the Treasurer at New York appointing subordinate officers and agents, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. As a basis for a national currency, the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue and deliver to the Board six per cent. stock of the United States, in thousand dollar certificates, redeemable twenty years from date; on receipt of which the Board shall deliver to the Secretary eighty per cent. of the amount in exchequer bills, payable in coin on demand to bearer, and after July, 1863, receivable in payment of dues to the Government, or in the purchase of convertible stock. The Board is also to issue in exchange for gold and silver and receive on deposit their exchequer bills; shall transfer their funds as directed; shall not engage in banking or loaning money; shall with its funds procure an amount in gold coin equal to six months' interest on the whole United States debt, and pay the same. Other sections of the bill suggested provide for carrying a scheme of national currency similar to that of Chase into effect through the agency of the Exchequer Board.

A bill will soon be reported by the Ways and Means Committee for the establishment of a branch mint at Denver City.

The Committee are still at work on the tariff and tax bills. They have agreed to impose a quarter of a cent per mile on railway travelers. Some leading members declare they won't report any of these important measures until the army manifests an intention to do something.

Fremont read an elaborate paper in vindication of his Missouri campaign to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to-day.

The Quartermaster General went to-day into his winter buildings—the Adjutant General to occupy his old room in the War Department.

McClellan will make a grand advance into rooms vacated.

Banker Smithson, just arrested here, is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and has lived here since 1854. He always voted for men with Southern proclivities. The proof against him is that a rebel-mail-bag recently seized on its way across the Lower Potomac, a letter to a rebel General was found, containing an account of the condition and number of the Union army of the Potomac, the plans of fortifications, and a scheme for capturing Washington. A fictitious signature was attached, but it is known to be Smithson's.

The Medical Board of the army, appointed to examine the typhoid question, say that the prevailing disease is malarious in its origin, and assumes the typhoidal type.

Gen. Reynolds's resignation is purely for private family reasons.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 10.

The greater portion of the troops have already been embarked. The whole expedition, owing to its great numbers, will not be under way before to-morrow.

Gens. McClernand and Paine will be in immediate command of the forces from here and Bird's Point. Gens. Smith and Wallace will command those from Paducah.

Gen. Grant and staff will leave here in a few hours. Captain Ed. Osband's company of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, will form his body guard.

There is a sharp wind stirring with a tendency to freeze the ground.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 5th and 7th is received here. The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of the 13th ult., contains intelligence of the 22nd day of the seige, as follows: "The drama had continued as it commenced. Cannon and small arms by day with a change of scene by the burning of buildings at night. We have no account of the killed and wounded, as the hospital has been removed to the other side of the river."

From the Atlantic coast the Memphis *Appeal* has the following: "AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The Charleston *Mercury* of this morning says the enemy were repulsed by the bayonet and ran in Bull Run style, leaving guns and knapsacks on the field. Four dead and many wounded were taken off the field. The pursued says the Federals were advancing yesterday. Heavy skirmishing continues.

The *Mercury* announces the arrival of the steamer Ella Waverly, from Nassau. She was pursued by the blockaders, but succeeded in escaping. She brought nine passengers, including T. D. Bisbie of Norfolk, Confederate bearer of dispatches, and also a valuable cargo.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Gen. Lovell has received the following dispatch:

HENDERSON, Jan. 1.—The enemy came near Biloxi, yesterday morning. Two United States officers with sixty men landed and demanded of Captain Farrell commanding, to surrender any property of the United States, together with the munitions of the Confederacy, if such there might be, giving Farrell one hour to decide. Farrell surrendered, and the U. S. Commodore took 2 cannon. They sent Butler and his command were at Ship Island. Biloxie was considered in the hands of the Federals, and they were momentarily expected to occupy it.

The Federal prisoners confined in the Charleston jail are to be transferred to jail at Columbia, South Carolina.

No official report of the affair near Charleston, yesterday, has yet been received at head quarters here. I learn that two of our wounded have since died.

$800 worth of contraband quinine was captured two days ago on the steamer Courier. It was concealed between the linings of a carpet sack.

Since writing the above the fog has commenced to rise.

The forces from St. Louis, which have been detained on the river in consequence of a steamer blocking up the channel, will arrive in the morning. Gen. Grant and staff will await their arrival.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 10, 1862.

The North Missouri railroad trains now leave here regularly, but do not make time, owing to the difficulty of getting water for their engines. There are no tanks between Hudson and Mexico, but a few days will remedy this. The big bridge at Mexico is nearly completed. It is trestled, whereas the old one was a Howe's truss bridge. There are no more troops along the road now than before the burning, though Federal troops are scouring Boone, Howard and Calloway counties constantly. No negroes or secesh property were impressed into the service in repairing the road.

Several river pilots and steamboatmen left here for Cairo, to-day, expecting employment on transports.

A few Southern papers, as late as Dec. 28, were received to-day from Ironton, where they arrived by a flag of truce.

The split between the Secession and Union merchants on the Chamber of Commerce question is complete. The Union Exchange was organized to-day. One hundred and twenty members joined, and paid up their subscriptions.

A letter from Lebanon, dated Tuesday, says Major Wright holds that town with 320 men. Carr had gone back to the Gasconade, causing great surprise at Lebanon. Several rebel prisoners had been captured.

The revised list of assessments on the "secesh" has been made out, and new notices are being served on all the parties by the Provost Guard Police.

A war claim agent who had an office on Washington avenue, decamped last night, with several vouchers belonging to teamsters and others.

No troops have left here for Cairo, as announced by telegraph from that place.

In consequence of the line being down I could not send you the following last evening:

A well informed gentleman who left Rolla, this morning, had an interview recently with Gen. Sigel, who complained that he had been hurried by Gen. Halleck from a sick bed to take command at Rolla, and that only three days after his arrival Gen. Curtis arrived, and without exhibiting any orders from General Halleck, or giving him (Sigel) notice, assumed command. Gen. Sigel says that he has resigned out of a sense of justice to himself, but is anxious to serve his adopted country, and if the troops were ordered to march to-day, he would march with them.

He further says that out of six regiments raised in his name, by his friends, only four hundred men are left to his command. He hopes an arrangement will be made by which he may honorably return to service. All the troops at Rolla are ready to move at a moment's notice.

At St. Charles, Mo., a few nights ago, a *bona fide* bet of one thousand dollars, money put up, was made between a secesh and a Union man, that Price would have possession of that place before New Year's day. The money was paid to the winner (Unionist) on Thursday last.

The old Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to wait upon the seceded Union members for a reconciliation.

THE CONVENTION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 10, 1862.

The Convention to-day has been receiving resolutions.

One from Mr. Edwards, of Sangamon, calling on the Auditor and Auditing Committee for an account of the expenses of this war, instructing the Quartermaster General and Commissary General to report the amount of war material contracted for and not yet received, and requesting the Governor to inform the Convention if the United States Government had offered to relieve the State of the task of supervising the Illinois troops and his answer thereto, was adopted.

One by Mr. Hacker, declaring it to be the sense of this Convention that the writ of habeas corpus should not at any time be suspended, created a sensation, and was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eartley, of Gallatin, introduced a resolution declaring that this Convention had power by constitutional provision to order the General Assembly to legislate to prevent negroes entering, and also to drive out every negro now living in this State, which was lost by a large vote.

At 3 o'clock the Convention adjourned to allow the majority to go into caucus to nominate assistant officers for the Convention.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR ILLINOIS TROOPS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 10, 1862.

The first consignment of ten thousand guns for the use of Illinois troops, has arrived at the State Arsenal here, to be followed from day to day until the whole complement for which arrangement has been made are received. This will be a welcome bit of news to our Illinois boys in the camps.

Message of Gov. Ramsey to the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—Governor Ramsey was inducted to-day into his second term of office. His message shows a prosperous condition of the State finances. Minnesota has raised four full regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and one company of artillery; in all numbering 4,400 men. A fifth regiment is forming. The State now sends to the defence of the Union a force greater than her whole population in 1850. He recommends military training in schools. In conclusion he says all which the laws of war and of self preservation warrant, must be made to fall upon the crimes of the principals of this infamous rebellion, even, if necessary, to the extinction of human slavery.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An effort will be made to establish a bureau for supplying and inspecting clothing for the army. Those Senators absent to-day when the vote was taken to expel the Missouri Senators, would have voted for his expulsion if they had been present.

The State Department has advices that the pirate Sumter was in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 23d of December, and that the Iroquois was a league off the harbor, waiting for the Sumter's egress.

The Riots in New Foundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 10.—Excitement at Carbonnier is intense, and increasing. Several stores were broken into last night, and arms and ammunition abstracted. Reinforcements still arriving. It is doubtful if the military will be able to prevent a collision much longer. The steamer Osprey leaves Halifax to-day with eight batteries of Royal artillery.

New York Telegraph Office on Fire.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Fire is reported on the lower floor of the telegraph building, in New York city. No particulars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The fire in the American Telegraph office injured the lower floors; loss, $1,000; wires uninjured.

Butler's Expedition Delayed.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In consequence of orders from Washington, the troops of Gen. Butler's Division, on board the steamer Constitution, have been disembarked.

Threatened Attack on Romney.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 10.—It is reported that Gen. Jackson is before Romney with the intention of making an attack on Gen. Kelly.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1862.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. BROWNING, of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a military post at Quincy, Ill.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, rose to a personal explanation, and read an article from the New York *Herald*, saying that the Senate had been engaged in discussing the case of Mr. Lane, and that he (Lane) desired delay, and had resigned his place in the Senate. Mr. Lane said that it was not true that he wanted any delay. It was not true that he had written his resignation to the Kansas Legislature. It was not true that he had accepted the Brigadier Generalship tendered him. He (Lane) had no feeling against the contestant (Mr. Stanton) except that which arose from his attempt to declare his (Lane's) seat vacant four days after he took it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee, that Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri, be expelled from the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that the evidence in the case satisfied him that Mr. Johnson had left the United States and gone to the Confederate States, and he (Bayard) could have no hesitation in giving his vote to expel him.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, said that he should also vote for Mr. Johnson's expulsion.

On motion of Mr. TENEYCK, of New Jersey, the resolution reported back from the Judiciary Committee, that Trusten Polk, of Missouri, be expelled from the Senate, was also taken up, and both resolutions were adopted, yeas 36, nays none.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate transmit a copy of the resolutions expelling Messrs. Johnson and Polk from the Senate, to the Governor of Missouri.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to take up the bill in regard to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that persons confined in the District jail prior to the last term of the criminal court, be set free, if no indictment be found against them.

Mr. POWELL offered as an amendment, to except fugitive slaves. He said that the bill, as it stood, would at the end of every criminal court liberate all the fugitive slaves who happen to be there.

Mr. GRIMES referred to the case of a free colored boy who was confined in the jail fifteen months on a charge of being a runaway, which was no cause at all. He wanted such persons free.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, the bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill providing for the building of 20 mail-clad gunboats was postponed until an answer could be had from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the resolution offered yesterday.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the motion to refer the credentials of Benj. Stark, of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD contended that it was not in accordance with the Constitution to refuse to allow the Senator to take the oath of office. The qualification of a Senator was left entirely to his State, and it was not in the power of the Senate to refuse to allow him to take the oath. The Senate could not reject an idiot or a man convicted of crime if he was properly sent here by his State. Such a person has a right to be sworn as a member of this body. Then the Senate would have the power to punish him as a member or to expel him for sufficient cause. He (Bayard) claimed there were no precedents as regards this case, and that it would be a very dangerous precedent to establish that of referring credentials.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said that the Constitution said that each House should be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Does the Senator from Delaware claim that the Senate cannot consider loyalty as a qualification?

Mr. SUMNER claimed that there were precedents. He referred to the case of Philip Barton, of Kentucky, in the 10th Congress, who was said to be in the pay of England; and the House made his loyalty the question of qualification.

Mr. BAYARD thought that the case was not a parallel. He was referred to the words uttered by a member of the House during the Mexican war, when he hoped our troops would be welcomed by the Mexicans "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." He did not consider the man disloyal for that speech, and would not condemn a man on declarations uttered in the heat of debate.

Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont said there was no doubt the case was without precedent, and according to general usage we should allow the applicant to take the oath. He (Collamer) would have this question of loyalty settled, and would let it go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was a strange doctrine that the Senate could not take notice of the loyalty of an applicant. Suppose some one should send a negro here with proper credentials. Would the Senator from Delaware admit him?

Mr. BAYARD—I would require him to be a citizen of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL—How would you determine that—by color? Then you go behind the credentials, and that is just the point. According to the doctrine of the Senator from Delaware, if the State of Mississippi should send a spy of Jeff Davis here to blow up the Capitol, we must admit him here to set fire to the powder that will blow up the Capitol.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the resolution so as to allow Mr. Stark to take the oath, and then to send his papers to the committee.

The motion was lost, yeas 9, nays 30.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fessenden's resolution to send the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, and the motion was carried, yeas 28, nays 11.

[The nays were—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Carlisle, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson.]

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill for the organization of the signal department of the army was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill relating to the appointment of sutlers and their definite duties was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to substitute for the whole bill as follows: "From and after the first of February, 1862, the position of regimental and brigade sutlers be abolished in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States." He said the sutler system was a nuisance to the service, and an actual injury.

Mr. WILSON said when he first moved in the matter it was intended to abolish sutlers, and establish a system like that in the navy. He found great difficulty in that, and had, after consultation with officers, drawn up the bill with great care he thought it would do great good; he had never been so abused in his life, and threatened and slandered.

Mr. RICE said he should offer a resolution that five dollars be deducted from the pay of every Senator who did not answer to his name when ayes and nays were ordered, unless sick or excused.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in which he says he has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted on the 6th inst., to the effect that the answer of the Department to the resolution passed on the second day of the session is not responsive and satisfactory to the House, and requesting a further answer. The Secretary has now to state that measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement at Balls Bluff, but that it is incompatible with public interest to make known those measures at the present time.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE the communication was referred to the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling for the number of paymasters in the army, and how many are necessary. He remarked that there are a large number of paymasters without duties to perform, and that many are incompetent. His desire was to have them dismissed.

The House reserved the consideration of the civil appropriation bill.

House adjourned till Monday.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Message of Gov. Harvey—What he says About Slavery and the War.

MADISON, Jan. 10.—The Legislature convened yesterday. Gov. Harvey's message first alludes to local matters, and the healthy financial condition of the State. In reference to the war tax to be levied, he says the loyal people of Wisconsin do not value property or life itself, weighed against the existence of the Government which has so long blessed and protected them in both. He recommends economy and wise administration to meet this tax. He recommends the introduction of military tactics and drill in public schools; strongly urges a memorial to Congress for an armory, naval depot, and arsenal of arms, at Milwaukee, its capacious harbor, water power, cheapness of ship material, and accessible position, rendering it the best point on the lakes. Alluding to the rebellion and the rebels, he says:

"Surely a few lessons more will teach us, if indeed we have not already been taught, to understand what treason means; to regard these rebels with that horrid aversion in which royalists hold the regicide. They are the attempted regicides of the best Government under Heaven. The contest must come to be fought on the principle that the protection of the Union alone gives sacredness to soil or institutions. No soil, person, or any species of property, have any sacredness or claim to regard outside the Constitution, and much less when in rebellion against the laws. Slavery is, moreover, the interest which the plotters for a Southern monarchy have played upon to alarm and unite their section, until their whole people have gone mad upon it. Conservatism or politics cannot save it now from the doom which awaits it. Whether it finds its fate in this struggle, or dies lingering of its wounds, is yet in the order of Providence, and not to be directed by our impatience."

[From the Evening Tribune, yesterday.]

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

Destined up Tennessee River—Troops and Steamer all Ready—Cavalry to Move Across the Country.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* telegraphs that the great expedition was ready to start. All the soldiers and most of their wagons had been embarked on the steamers, which will leave as soon as the dense fog which overhangs the river is dispelled.

The troops are in the highest spirits, and impatient to be off. The fleet will ascend the Tennessee river some distance, but the final destination of the expedition is not known. A considerable body of cavalry will start at the same time from Bird's Point, and proceed through Kentucky, joining the main army at their point of debarkation on the Tennessee river.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Stevens still holds his Position.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The steamer Oriental, from Port Royal 6th, arrived this morning. She met the Atlantic going into Port Royal.

Nothing special had occurred since the sailing of the Vanderbilt.

Gen. Stevens still held possession of the mainland, and was awaiting reinforcements.

Two regiments had returned to Hilton Head.

Col. Jennison Punishing the Western Missouri Bandits.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 9.—Intelligence known to be reliable and true has just been received here from Johnson county to the effect that a part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden, and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned, and had fired the houses of the most prominent rebels engaged in that affair, as well as the attack on Major Hough's command.

The house of the notorious Ward Cockerell, Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, Methodist class leader in the same church, had been fired, together with the houses of rebels of less note.

The rebels in Warrensburgh are reported to be in a high state of excitement consequent upon the near approach of Jennison, as they well know they have committed all sorts of atrocities on the quiet and peaceful Union citizens of that county, and if justice be meted to them their houses will be burnt. Ward Cockerell has gone to Price's camp with 300 men.

Additional from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The following additional news is per the steamer Oriental:

Twelve vessels were awaiting storage for their cargoes, at Port Royal. New storehouses were to be immediately built.

Our force at Tybee Island has been increased some three thousand. Fort Pulaski kept firing. One private had been killed.

A skirmish took place between part of Gen. Sherman's force, on main land, on the 5th instant, resulting in a serious loss to the rebels, besides seven prisoners.

Dupont had sent 3,500 men to reinforce Sherman and to make active operations on the railroad between Savannah and Charleston, and had severely censured Sherman for want of activity.

Reinforcements are daily arriving at Port Royal. The troops are in good health and eager for a fight. Progress is being made in the collection of cotton, and negroes are continually arriving.

United States Agricultural Society Offer Premiums for Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The U. S. Agricultural Society adopted a series of resolutions adverting to agricultural education, and prepared a premium list for a series of experiments on the cultivation of cotton in the middle and northern States; also of hemp and flax.

The awards are to be made by the Central Agricultural Societies of the States in which the competitors reside. Arrangements are also perfected for a National exhibition of native wines, to be held in this city in January next.

Death of Col. Sam Colt, the celebrated Pistol Manufacturer.

HARTFORD, Conn. Jan. 10.—Col. Sam. Colt died at nine o'clock, to-day, of an acute attack upon the brain. His decease was rather sudden, though not wholly unexpected. He had been ill for several days.

Fire at Boston.

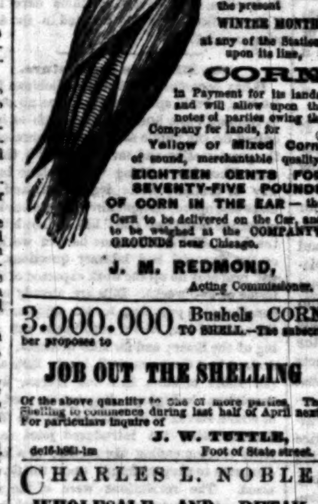
BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The store of A. B. Cutler & Co., on India Wharf streets, dealers in drugs and paints, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000; insured.

Miscellaneous.

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL receive during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN in Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago.

J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to JOB OUT THE SHELLING Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN KEROSENE, COAL, AND CARBON OILS, Lamps and Chandeliers, Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Houses, &c. AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES. [illegible]

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Map: STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861. J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.: SIR—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." [illegible] RICHARD YATES, Gov.

WITH CLEMENS'S & HORTON'S Wood Sawing Machine, [illegible]

ESTRAY—Taken up, on Lake street, one small Red and White Cow. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. [illegible] Lake Street Mills cor. Des Plaines St.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, AND WAR CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS [illegible] HENRY LEAVITT.

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862. [illegible] ROBERT ALLEN, Major and Chief Q. M. Western Dep't.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A situation as Principal of a Public Graded, or Union School, by one thoroughly qualified, with ten years of experience in a large Graded School. Address "Teacher," Springfield, Mass. care of Republican office.

WANTED—A good Candy Boiler, one that can make Pan Work and Stick and Starch Work. Apply at 129 South Jefferson street.

WANTED—Five Carriage Trimmers, to whom constant employment will be given. TAYLOR, BUTTERFIELD & CO., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—Permanent employment, by a good Seamstress. Can operate all kinds of machines, and can give satisfaction. Tailor shop preferred. Please address Miss HATTY CHARLES, Chicago P. O.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January 13th, at 3 P. M., for the election of nine directors to serve the ensuing year. JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated, with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street.

BOARD—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at 85 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph.

FOUND—In the hall of the Tremont House, on the evening of the 9th, one Gentleman's Fur Glove. Call at Tremont office.

13 WELLS STREET—Mr. John Orear is this day admitted a partner in our house, the business of which will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Adams. BENT, KENNEDY & ADAMS. Chicago, January 1, 1862.

$100 IN GOLD—For a Lieutenant's commission in any full regiment (sure of joining Lane's expedition), by one qualified for the place. Address Box 282.

$1,000. A man of thorough business experience, having One Thousand Dollars, desires a partnership in some reliable mercantile or commercial business in Chicago, or would take a clerkship or agency, loaning the above amount on proper security, for a limited time. The best of city references given and required. Address for a few days, P. O. Box 128, Burlington, Iowa.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A large six seated Boston pattern and made Carriage, just been overhauled, fit for winter or summer use. Cost $700, nearly new. Will be sold low. Can be seen at Boyington's livery stable, corner of State and Randolph streets.

HORSE STOLEN—A Soldier, belonging to Co. I, of Brackett's Cavalry, named John Kelly, left camp with a chestnut horse, saddled and bridled, about 3 P. M., January 8th. Any information of either horse or man, will be liberally rewarded by Capt. L. F. BOOTH.

$2.00 TO $300 WILL SECURE an equal interest in a highly respectable and pleasant business, paying 200 per cent. ready sales, cash returns every day, and no prospect of loss. This is no agency or patent, but a more legitimate or better paying business with less risk, cannot be selected. Address "A. L.," Box 2624, with real name, and where to be found.

TO PRINTERS—A second-hand Ruggles's Engine Press, for sale, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Just the thing for working bill-heads, cards, labels, hand-bills, legal and business blanks, &c., &c. In complete order. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

NOTICE—The Mercantile Association will hold an adjourned meeting at their rooms, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. MERRIL LADD, Sec.

ARNOLD'S GENUINE WRITING FLUID, At J. H. REED & CO'S.

INDIANA MONEY. WRIGHT & BROTHER, 24 CLARK STREET, are paying one per cent premium for Indiana Money.

WANTED—For the Volunteer service of the United States Army, Able Bodied Men, To fill vacancies in Illinois Regiments now in the field. Pay and subsistence commence from the date of enlistment. For further particulars, apply at No. 130 Clark street, Room No. 5, up stairs. GEORGE G. KNOX, Lieut. 16th Ill. Regiment, Recruiting Officer.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW THE DIME CREEPER. The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also, Just Received, Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED STUB TOE SKATES. These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others. Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 108 LAKE STREET.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, at page four hundred and thirty (87) of mortgages, executed by Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago, in said county and state, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself, one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, for value received, [illegible] Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs all charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37) of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven (327); Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, [illegible] FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TAX SALE NOTICE—To whom it may concern: Take notice, that on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, I purchased the following described lots and lands, to-wit: [illegible] WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD. Chicago, January 11, 1862.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion......$ .40
One Square, each subsequent day......[illegible]
One Square, two weeks......3.00
One Square, one month......5.00
One Square, three months......12.00
One Square, six months......20.00
One Square, one year......30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
25.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 53 Lake St. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the entire furniture of the UNION PARK HOUSE, we will sell On TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 9½ A. M., at the Union Park House, on Ogden Avenue, the entire Furniture of said House, consisting of a general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. The above goods to be sold for cash, in bankable funds, without reserve. By order of the Administrator. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE—Stock of a City Retail Grocery Store AT AUCTION. By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, January 15th, at 189 SOUTH CLARK STREET, corner of Monroe, at 9½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire stock, consisting of a general assortment of the best quality of FAMILY GROCERIES, Selected expressly for city trade. Also, Scales, both counter and platform, together with Counters, Show Cases, Shelving, &c. Also, ONE HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS. The above stock is to be sold without reserve for cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, January 11, at 11 o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Rooms, 53 Lake street, two ROSEWOOD-CASE PIANO FORTES without reserve for cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 53 Lake st. New and Second Hand Furniture AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, January 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Auction Rooms, No. 53 Lake street, a large assortment of Second Hand Furniture, and a fine variety of new Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture in Mahogany, Oak and Walnut; together with a general assortment of Household Furniture. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, TRADE SALE OF Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Mirrors, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY MORNING, January 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Auction Rooms, No. 53 Lake street, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, 120 doz. Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, 100 doz. HEAVY WOOL ARMY SOCKS, Black Linen Thread, Cassimeres, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Auction Rooms, 53 Lake street. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Jan. 13th, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 17th, Black and Fancy Union Cassimeres, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, January 14th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all parties unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships. CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK, No. 47 STATE STREET No. 47 Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS USE THE Cocoaine Soap. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes [illegible]

The Tribune.

BATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

WHO KILLS OUR SOLDIERS?

A learned man has defined the soldier to be, "A man who gets his living by being killed." This seems to be a very true and good definition. It was not an imperfect definition of the soldier in the times when the tools and means for taking life in war were simple, rude and inefficient, and when we see all the new weapons, implements and machines with which our modern armies are supplied, we feel still more deeply the truth that the soldier is to be killed, and that killing, and being killed are his main business and occupation.

Now cruel and savage as all this appears to us, yet our soldiers go forth to meet those dangers with willing and brave hearts, and in fact pass through the clashing of steel and fire of batteries, escape the edge of the sword, the aim of the bullet, and all the assaults and hazards of battle in comparative safety. The enemy who kills the soldier offences, whose attack is most fatal, whose treachery is most deadly, is not he who marches against him with all the improved implements of modern war, but the foe who is on his own side and in his own camp. The foe, whose mortal shot our soldier must fear the most, is not the one who is armed with minie rifle, sword, bayonet, rifled cannon, and the best improved drill; but the man to whom he looks for his food, for his clothing, for shelter, for wholesome regulations to secure health in camp and field. There are many more who fall ingloriously in camp, beneath the treacherous and fatal arts and practices of knavish contractors, cheating officials, ignorant and vicious surgeons and commanders, men who rather wear the colors of patriotism and loyalty than meet a soldier's death on the battle field.

And although so much is said everywhere of the frauds and crimes which defile and blacken the whole business of army contracts and supplies, yet we are too prone to look upon these rascalities and robberies solely as bringing loss of money, and unnecessary expense upon those who bear the burden of payment, and forget the far more important and heinous fact, that this cheating and fraud are more fatal to our soldiers, do more to weaken and destroy our forces, and more to give us defeat and the enemy victory, than all the furious assaults, fierce storming, fatal charges, and bloody struggles of actual fighting.

The soldier, when he offers his life for the defence of his country, offers it to the hazards of the battle-field, and not to the assassin stroke of his own side. The country has a right to place him where there can be no escape from steel and ball; but there is no right to give the furnishing of the supplies for his daily wants and supports into inefficient and dangerous hands; and the Government is bound by every obligation to provide that he shall be well fed, well clothed, and well cared for, in every respect. What more gross outrage, what greater crime can be imagined, than that the citizen who freely offers his life for the defense of his country, should have that life stricken down by stealthy disease, and lurking pestilence, led into his tent and ambushed around him, by the fraud and treachery of contractors and officials? To employ savages in civilized war is an outrage, though let loose against your enemies; but that is a humane and honorable practice by the side of the enormous guilt of those who by neglect or fraud expose the soldier to the inroads of disease and weakness, rob him of his defence against the keen edge of frost and cold, and bring in and arm against with poisoned arrows the whole savage band of camp fevers and diseases.

We are losing more men by sickness than by battle. An unskilful or heedless surgeon; a commander too stupid or inefficient to enforce proper sanitary regulations on the march and in the camp; the rascally contractor who gives bad bread, poor meat, clothes of shoddy and shoes of felt, filly made tents of worthless material, and other rotten, or tainted, or spoiled clothes, provisions and supplies, are each and all more terrible and fatal to our soldiers than any armed foe. These are the plague that walks in darkness and the pestilence that strikes at noon-day. For such traitors and such crimes there is no fate too terrible. No horrible doom which the traitor, the assassin, the poisoner merits, is too dreadful for them.

We trust that the Government will make signal examples of some of these prowling thieves and assassins, that the brave men who are fighting this great battle for the country may know that they shall not be struck by foul blows in the back, nor sent to their graves by the deadly thrusts of treacherous scoundrels, who are filling their coffers with money, every dollar of which is tainted with the blood of the best and bravest of the land.

CONGRESSIONAL INACTION.

The earnest men of the country hoped during the summer, when disaster everywhere attended our military endeavors, when official unwillingness to strike the rebellion was just equal to the disinclination to hurt the rebels, when the want of cordiality and unanimity in the Cabinet, and of a policy upon which the war should be conducted, were painfully apparent—it was hoped, we say, that, when Congress met, the spirit of the nation would be aroused, that a policy at once vigorous, comprehensive and thorough would be invented, that our rulers would be compelled to action, that our Generals would be pushed on to battle and to victory, and that the loyal people of the nation would be sustained in their confidence that the end of the war was approaching by the overthrow and punishment of those who provoked it. But Congress has been in session near six weeks, and we turn from a survey of the army, its leaders and its achievements—a mournful record they have made—to what Congress has done, and we are almost ready to despair of the Republic. The financial wants of the Government grow daily more and more imperative; but beyond the poor plan of adding one hundred millions of Demand Treasury Notes to an already plethoric paper circulation, nothing has been suggested. The flood of paper money—the issues of the banks that cannot, and of the Government that will not pay—threatens already to destroy all legitimate business, to produce the wildest discord in public and private finances, to cheat the country of its gold, to multiply by three the cost of the war, to plunge the country into debt for foreign luxuries, to raise the price of our great staples so that they cannot be exported—in a word, to insure bankruptcy that shall reach from the Federal Treasury down to the most retired hamlet—a bankruptcy so deplorable that twenty years cannot retrieve it, and so universal that few who do business can escape it. But Congress does nothing. It does not seem to recognize, much less realize, the nearness of the abyss and the depth into which, without its restraining legislation, the country must inevitably plunge. It is entertaining resolutions about homeopathic doctors; about sutlers and their sour pies and cheap sugar plums; about the proclamations of its generals—all well enough when the time for them is proper, but now sadly out of place—fugitive but sufficient evidences of a lack of earnestness and comprehensiveness which augur ill for the future. There is fruit such as high, patriotic exaltation, coupled with statesmanlike talents, ought in a crisis like this to produce. In all the army of names, and there are many that are respectable, we recognize but few that are a guaranty for the talent, the zeal and the self-sacrificing spirit that are demanded by the great emergency. No man utters words that thrill the nation with a deep consciousness of their necessity and truth. No man has brought forward a measure that gives an electric spark to every fibre of the body politic, carrying with it the conviction that relief has come. They have words in abundance—the gabblers never fail. But of acts there is a lack which betokens a want of comprehension or a want of courage equally ruinous to the cause. Six weeks! What might not Congress have done in that period? Another six weeks of inaction, and the necessity for earnestness will have passed. In all human probability we shall in that time, before the question of rival schools of medicine is determined, before the sutlers are legislated into the keeping of better articles and at more reasonable prices, before each man makes his speech that shall be his claim to re-election, before nepotism seeking favors of the Executive can get the brothers, cousins, sons, fathers and relations by marriage, of all Congress into office, before it is suspected even that the Republic is in danger, the men who are now wasting precious time in little nothings will gather at the Capital some day at noon to hear that the blockade is broken, that the French, English and Spanish fleets now in American seas, are acting each ship as a convoy to merchantmen of its flag, into the ports of the South, that this Government is offered the option of a war with all Europe or submission to an insult and a humiliation that can never be forgotten, and that the South, re-invigorated by commerce, enriched by sales of its three hundred thousand millions of cotton, and put on a war footing by the arms and munitions it will buy, is prepared to recommence the struggle with more vigor, fierceness and chance of success than before; this is the surprise which is preparing for Congress. This will be the result of long waiting—of that criminal inaction which disgusts and impoverishes the nation. Is it not time for Congress to arouse and go to work?

WHAT THE BULLIONISTS SAY OF THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The bullionists are the prophets of the time. When everybody else saw only money in abundance already here and more coming, the "balance of trade" largely in favor of the country, the exports being large and the imports small, four months ago, they said a suspension of specie payments was inevitable because of the kiting of Government with the banks, the event being delayed only by maturing credits and the deficiency of crops in France. Later, the damage to the potato crop of Ireland tended to a further postponement of the catastrophe by augmenting the demand for breadstuffs here in preference to gold for export, but in the midst of this favorable balance of trade, the foreign exchanges have turned against us, and the banks, to save the gold in their coffers, have suspended payment. The following is what the bullionists now say of the matter:

No doctrine of political economy is better settled than the law of exchanges by material equivalents, It being impossible to retain gold in the country when, its supply being increased in relation to other commodities, its value falls below them on the average. The capital and labor invested in an ounce of gold will find its recompense and equivalent in the long run, all the world over, in the same amount of capital and labor invested in a given quantity of wheat, or of beef, or iron, or in any and every other commodity having an exchangeable value. When the supply of any one thing increases beyond the demand for it in relation to any or to all other things, the fact is soon developed by a fall in its relative value, when it seeks a better market by a law as immutable as gravitation. Gold being a commodity in universal demand, and easily transported at little cost, is more sensitive to the influence of this law than any other thing, and takes to itself wings on the slightest depreciation; meanwhile that depreciation is discoverable only in the average rise of prices of consumable things, and of the rates of foreign exchange.

We employ, to displace money, a currency of bank promises consisting of notes and book credits of no intrinsic value whatever—all a matter of kiting one debt against another—to which the General Government has recently added its own Demand Notes, all of which is absurdly called "money." It possesses only an ideal value and only one function of money, that of a medium of exchange, which is equally well performed by counterfeit notes or by any sort of worthless promises that the public, from ignorance or design, may accept as currency. All this is *debt currency*, over and above the coin in reserve against it, and no money at all, for it lacks the essential function of a material recompense and equivalent. It serves as an instrument of exchange that will transfer a value or a debt, but can never pay it. While it exists, it *promises* to pay but *pays* nothing, being in its very nature a suspension of payment.

It is not a thing of *value*, but of *price*. It serves to create prices as well as money itself, but that price it can never pay. Now this fictitious nuisance, having no true power but to run the people in debt for prices they cannot pay, and sink capital, we can employ to the same amount, and do employ, as so much money, by displacing so much money and wealth, and not otherwise. As soon as the mixed medium which this forms with money exceeds the natural specie measure, prices exceed the specie measure, our exportable products rise above the exporter's limits, which must always be determined by his foreign market and by the measure of the foreign currency; while we pay the fictitious price of our own false measure for imported goods, export so much specie for nothing, in payment of this fictitious price, and consequently lose so much capital. The money we thus throw away falls mainly into the lap of England—a nation to whom we are indebted for little but insult and approbrium, while she is more indebted to us than to any other people for her enormous wealth.

It is always possible for the useful investigator to form a near approximation to the natural specie volume of the national currency, which never can be exceeded by our mixed medium without a perturbation of the exchanges, derangement of commerce, unnatural export of specie, loss of capital, and ultimate insolvency. The admirable yearly returns at Washington of the banks of the whole country, with a knowledge of the course and condition of the foreign exchanges such as may be possessed by any intelligent merchant, furnish, with a fair judgment of the amount of specie outside of the banks, all the elements required.

Nearest to 1st January, 1861, the currency of the loyal States, counting Virginia out and Tennessee and Missouri in, consisted of the following items:

Circulating bank bills.....	$180,383,023
Deposits and circulating "deposits," because exceeding all the money in existence.....	130,174,210
Balances due by banks to banks which are the same in nature as the preceding "deposits," and ought to be included in them.....	52,792,849
Due by California bankers over and above their specie, being also miscalled "deposits," estimate.....	2,000,000
Debt currency.....	$367,451,411
Deposits in banks, specie.. $40,760,000	
Deposits and circulating in U.S. savings institutions..... 4,000,000	
Outside of banks exclusive of the above's and of hoards, estimate..... 51,700,000	
Money.....	117,540,000
Total currency of the loyal States.....	$484,991,000

We know by the favorable condition of the foreign exchanges, money being worth more here than abroad, that this volume of currency was rather less than the amount we should have possessed in real money if there had been no debt currency in the nation from January, 1861, to the present month, and it continued quite uniform from January to the middle of August, the contraction of the debt currency by failures and by voluntary set-off with the banks in the contraction of loans having been compensated by the retention of our Californian supplies of gold, and the import of specie from abroad; notwithstanding probably one-half the year's supply, say $40,000,000 has gone into hoards.

In August commenced the extraordinary kiting between the Government and the banks; since which the banks have discounted of Government debt $150,000,000. They say they have loaned the Government that sum, but the fact is they have loaned the Government as much as the Government has loaned them, which is just nothing at all, for all the specie they have paid belonged to absolute depositors, and not to the banks. The Government debits bills payable and credits the banks; and the banks debit public stocks, meaning the Government, and credit bills and accounts payable to the Government, the assets and liabilities of both parties being equally created by the one operation, both having run heavily in debt with nothing to show for it but each other's promises, assets and debt alike.

We must, however, except whatever amount of the Government loan has been taken by the people and not by "other banks." So far as the banks have acted as fiscal agents in borrowing capital of the people and lending the same to the Government without increasing their own liabilities, that is, without increasing the fictitious currency, their business is normal and right; beyond this it is sophistry and a mere cheat.

Now we know, making every allowance for the absorption of the loan by the people, outside of the banks, as well as for the sum remaining undrawn in the banks at the credit of the Government, and therefore not yet fairly in action as currency, but, on the other hand, adding the $50,000,000 of United States Demand Notes in circulation, that the volume of currency of the loyal States is something over $573,000,000 at the present time—say $415,000,000 of debt and $160,000,000 of money not in hoards, or $100,000,000 too much. We can no more hold this *one hundred millions* of debt and money together in the country, than we can keep fire and dry gun powder in contact without exploding. One of them must go out. Which shall it be? The bullionists say the debt currency; we say the debt currency; for there is not a particle of value or wealth in it. It is mere moonshine which has created prices 20 per cent. above value, on the average, and which is already curtailing the necessaries of life to many consumers, and having turned the course of exchange against us, either that currency must be contracted with a fall of prices, or we must lose $100,000,000 of solid wealth in gold. The suspension of specie payments will not save a dime of it, but only make the matter worse. Every little hoard not in the clutch of the impracticable miser, every dollar outside of the banks, and many specie dollars now within them, will find their way into the hands of the bullion dealers at what is called a premium on gold, but what is a discount on the debt currency, and the whole hundred millions will infallibly be exported and lost. Only one other measure is necessary to make it go faster, and that is a law of Congress prohibiting its exportation, a measure which some unlucky individuals who write for the newspapers, but who have never read a work upon political economy, are now urging upon the Government. It would raise an army of smugglers, as such prohibition always has done, all the world over, and make a harvest for them.

The Secession Plot Eleven Years Old.

Some startling documents have been found at Beaufort, S. C., proving the existence of an organized association to dissolve the Federal Union, formed in October, 1850. It was called the "Southern Rights Association of St. Helena Parish," and included nearly all the planters, lawyers, and influential men, among whom were the Rhetts, Barnwells, De Trevilles and other "F. F's." The records of this treasonable conclave were discovered in the office of the secretary, Charles E. Bell, a lawyer of Beaufort. The closing words of one of the resolutions adopted betrays the spirit of this whole association and the object for which they labored: "We will agitate, agitate, agitate this question, until we finally dissolve all political connection with the North, and establish a Government at the South with new guards for future security." The alleged cause of dissatisfaction was the compromise measures of 1850, which did not yield enough of Northern rights to satisfy the Southern oligarchy; but there is not a shadow of a doubt that the vipers of secession have been warmed and nursed into terrible life from eggs laid by the mulitiers of 1851, several years before the anti-slavery agitation caused the free States to the nature of their foe. The prediction of that clear-headed patriot, Andrew Jackson, that the "slavery or negro question" would be seized as the pretext for disunion, is verified by written proofs from a South Carolina law office. It is a curious fact, indicating the treacherous hearts of these secession leaders and contrivances of Democratic Administrations in their plots, that several of them have held Federal offices since they enlisted in the disunion association.

The Michigan Legislature.

It has been decided that the Michigan Legislature, now in special session, has no power to transact other business than such as is required for the public safety and embraced in the proclamation and message of the Governor. Therefore nothing will be done in the way of ordinary State legislation, and the taxes and appropriations already contemplated under the usual two years' bill, will be left untouched. The members are hard at work upon a financial and military measure, and will probably do up the work expected of them inside of two weeks. Bills are already under consideration providing for the adjustment of the national tax, for the enrollment and arming of the State; and for lake defences. It is desired that Congress shall locate forts along the shore of lakes Erie and Huron, with a naval depot in Saginaw Bay on the east, and at Grand Haven or St. Joseph on the West. Senator Riley has introduced joint resolutions recommending the passage of a law by Congress to prevent frauds upon the Government. The resolutions were of the most stringent character, strong as the English language could make them, to use Mr. Riley's own admission. They inflict the punishment of death on the gallows, for stealing from the Government, and demand the severest penalties for all sorts of peculations. They will probably pass, though perhaps in a somewhat modified form.

Indiana Democratic Platform.

The resolutions adopted as the platform of the Indiana Democracy, at the Indianapolis Convention on the 8th, are as long as your arm but not quite as muscular. They extend to the "19th and lastly," and cover the following propositions: that the Republicans have shown themselves unfit to carry on the Government, and unable to settle our national difficulties; that the restoration to power of the Democracy can alone preserve the Union and Constitution; that the Republicans are half to blame for the existence of civil war; that a war of conquest or subjugation is not to be thought of; that the proposition to liberate and arm negro slaves is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, and calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion; that the frauds in the Government are unparalleled; and that "a war for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and integrity of the Union we will sustain with all our energies."

The Young Lady who Acted Spy.

The young lady who acted the rebel spy at Washington, was a daughter of Dr. King, of the Soldiers' Home. For some months past, grave suspicions have been entertained in regard to certain members of the family of Dr. King. It is stated that two of his own sons by his first wife, and two of the sons of his second wife, are now serving in the Confederate army, and also that some of the lady members of his family have been engaged in communicating information to the rebel army, through a Secession family still living in Maryland, within an hour's ride of Washington. The arrest of some of the family of Dr. King led to the belief in the rumor in regard to Adjutant-General Thomas, because he, like the doctor, resided at the Soldiers' Home.

☞ William B. Culver, formerly a banker at Louisville, Ky., but now of Washington, has sued the Cincinnati *Gazette* for a $100,000 libel, in having criticised his appointment to a paymastership in the army. He lost his place in consequence of the *Gazette's* exposure, and he therefore sues for damages.

☞ The House Committee on elections have decided that John B. Butler (Rep.) is entitled to the seat from the 1st Pennsylvania District, he having a majority of thirty-six votes by the corrected returns. A minority of the Committee will report in favor of Mr. Lehman (Dem.) the sitting member.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

SPRINGFIELD, January 9.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jonyn. Mr. Dwyer's memorial, contesting the seat of Judge O'Mulvey, was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Alexander arose, at the request of the Auditor, to say that the information required by Mr. Wentworth's resolution of yesterday, could only in part be obtained in that office.

Mr. Wentworth declined to receive any unofficial information from any source. An official communication had been made to the Auditor calling for information. It was the Auditor's duty to make an official reply—and to indicate from what department of the State Government, if not from his, that information should be obtained. He would receive no information that could not go on the record.

The President intimated to the gentleman that there was no motion before the Convention, and the subject dropped.

The report of the Special Committee on Rules was received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Special Committee as to the power of the Legislature to limit the action of the Convention, was received and read. It is important as indicating the animus of the Convention, and is as follows:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee, to which was referred a resolution instituting inquiry into the limitations imposed upon the action of the Convention by the late calling it, and into the power of the Convention to contract for necessary printing, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to make the following report:

Section 1st of Article 12 of the Constitution provides that the General Assembly shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a Convention to alter or amend that instrument, and that if a majority of the electors shall vote for the same, then the General Assembly shall call the Convention. This is to the extent of the power given to the Legislature. Its entire power consists in the recommendation to the electors, and in the act of calling the Convention upon a contingency. The number of the delegates, the time of the election and the districts in which they shall be chosen, the time of meeting, and the qualifications of electors, are fixed in the Constitution. When the people have therefore elected delegates in accordance to the provisions of this section, and they have assembled and organized, then a peaceable revolution of the State Government, so far as it is corrected by a revision of the Constitution, has been entered upon, limited only by the Federal Constitution.

All power inherent in the great object of calling the Convention belongs to it. It is a virtual assemblage of the people of the State, sovereign within its own boundaries as to all matters affecting the happiness, prosperity, and freedom of the citizens, and supreme as to the exercise of all power necessary to the establishment of free Constitutional Government, except as restrained by the Constitution of the United States. Can the Legislature trammel the action of a body selected for the purpose of amending the very Constitution which gives being to the Legislature? If so, then the Legislature can make and unmake constitutions and can set up and overturn governments.

In the discussion of this question in the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1847, Judge Lagrange, one of the ablest jurists in the State, said: "An oath to support the Constitution of the United States had been proposed and taken because we can do nothing in contravention of that Constitution, *for there was no other power to limit us.* Where is the limitation of the power of the Convention over the Treasury? We have the power to create the powers and duties and salaries of officers."

If the foregoing views are correct, it follows almost necessarily, that the Convention is clothed with power to contract for and order printing of any matter it may require. It may be said that printing is not necessary, is not incident to the power to change the Constitution. In reply it is respectfully suggested that in this age printing is an absolute necessity. If our proceedings and the result of our deliberations are to be written on parchment, and filed away for safe keeping, the Convention would be a mockery. If the Constitution were not printed and published none would be made. It is therefore inferred that printing is necessary to accomplish fully the object of the Convention. Is there any restraint upon the power of the Convention in this regard, in the Constitution of the State. Section 39 of article 3 of the Constitution contains the following clause:

"The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that all printing, except the printing of the laws and journals, and all other printing, *ordered by the General Assembly*, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder."

In pursuance thereof, the Legislature in 1849, passed a law to carry out this provision of the Constitution, and directing as to the manner in which the printing ordered by the General Assembly should be let. A contract to perform such printing as may be ordered by the Convention has been made. Your Committee examined the law and the contracts, and found that they included only printing for the use of the General Assembly, and not that ordered by the Executive or other Department. The printing that may be ordered by the Convention is not by any fair and legitimate construction the law of 1849, or the contract. The Legislature has not any provision in the law calling the Convention or limiting its power in the matter? The language is, "and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause such printing to be do ne as the Convention shall, from time to time, require. Is there any limitation upon the power of the Convention? Is there any designation of the agent who shall superintend the printing required. It neither indicates the person who shall perform the work, nor the manner and the conditions

Dry Goods.

COTTONS AT WHOLESALE.

Just Received

500 PACKAGES

SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, TICKS,

Comprising all the Standard Brands,

BOUGHT BEFORE THE Recent Great Advance in Domestics,

AND WILL BE SOLD

FOR NETT CASH

Below (the present) Agents Prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

Express Freight Lines.

TRANSPORTATION

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

Express Freight Line

—VIA—

Great Western, New York Central, and Connecting Roads,

TO AND FROM

THE EAST AND WEST.

Controled and operated by the roads forming the line.

STORAGE.

Ample facilities for giving prompt despatch to property, via

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

TO AND FROM

Chicago, New York, Boston, &c.

For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST

Are requested to call at the Company's Freight and TICKET Offices, for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, Etc.

In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Railroad, No. 72 Warren street, or to "Peoples Line" Steamers, foot of Cortland street.

Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge."

R. P. BEACH, Agent, 72 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 11 State street, Boston.

JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo.

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

Chicago, January 1st, 1862.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE.

1862 1862

Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement ... the "Great Western Railway Company" are running an

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland,

Without Change of Cars.

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who goes through with each train. ...

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets.

Insurance.

MANHATTAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New York.

CHANGE of AGENCY.

This old and reliable Institution, with a Capital and Surplus of over

$400,000,

Is now represented in this city by the subscribers ...

HALL & COMPANY.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1862.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the

TRADERS' BANK OF CHICAGO,

On Monday, January 6th, A. D. 1862.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in and invested according to law.

Amount of debts owing by the Association other than for deposits.

Amount due to depositors.

Notes or Bills in circulation.

Total liabilities.

RESOURCES.

Real Estate.

Notes of other banks on hand.

Unregistered Illinois and Wisconsin Bank Notes, cost.

Specie on hand.

Auditor's Warrants, cost.

Illinois Bonds, cost.

Deposited with other banks and bankers in transitu.

Amount of debts owing to the Association other than loans and discounts.

Suspended debt.

Loan and discounts.

Total resources.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. We, Nicholas D. Clapp and Edward I. Tinkham ... solemnly swear ... on the 6th Monday, being the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862, which statement we verily believe is true and correct.

N. D. CLAPP, E. I. TINKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to ... seventh day of January, A. D. 1862.

Holiday Presents.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Made in the best possible manner ...

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Gloves, and Gentlemen's Furs

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Rich Photographic Albums,

WORK CASES, TOILETTE CASES, CARD CASES, JEWEL CASES, ...

RICH FANCY GOODS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, the Largest stock of SKATES ...

138 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,

ELEGANT

RICH VASES,

PARIAN IMAGES,

TOILET SETS.

Co-Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing ... Stryker & ...

Chicago, Jan'y 1, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of

STRYKER & ...

DISSOLUTION.— ... Charles W. Brown ...

Chicago, August 22, 1861.

(Left margin, partly cut off, adjacent page:) ... PRODUCE ... RES, ... AL BASIN, ... during Winter, ... FLOUR STORAGE. ... Stationery. ... & SMALL, ... IONERS ... MANUFACTURERS. ... Binding, ... THE ABOVE LINE, ... & SMALL, No. 128 Lake street. ... Hangings. ... FAXON, ... HOUSE. ... HANGINGS, PAPERS, ... Window Shades, ... TRIMMINGS, ETC., ... LOWEST CASH PRICES. ... Lake Street. ... & BRO., ... HANGINGS, ... Fixtures, &c. ... SIGN PAINTERS, ... Street, Chicago. ... Lamps. ... COAL OIL!! ... BARRELS ... EXCELSIOR! ... RECEIVED BY ... & SLOCUM ... CLARK STREET. ... XX FLINT ... OVAL ... OIL ... CHIMNEYS! ... SLOCUM, ... CLARK STREET ... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ... OIL!! OIL!!! ... OIL WORKS, ... & CO., Proprietors, ... Ohio, ... OR CARBON OIL, ... LEAD AND OIL ... OIL. ... HYDRAULIC RAMS. ... Music Books. ... MUSIC BOOK.

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Dye ...

Hernia or Rupture.—P. E. ... Post Office Box 1533.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully one-third of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. ...

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 126 Lake, Corner of Wells-st.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4335, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THE

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

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Address J. H. McCANN, M.D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,

Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 428.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. TAYLOR, 131 South Clark street, ... Silk, Woolen and Cotton Goods ... by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

For the Soldiers.

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field Officers and Sergeants' Swords, ... Shoulder Straps, ... Clark street, (up stairs), over the U. S. Express Office.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAHER, ... North Clark street, and ... in the rear of ...

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY SHORT CORD. ... Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in Illinois ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal.

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

and other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. ... FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall.) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed ...

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to M. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Exchange Bank Building,

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A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

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South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

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IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

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Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his line. Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 137 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch at 530 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 133 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO

GROCERS,

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,

AND ALL OTHERS.

We are constantly getting our large quantities of

NEW HAMS,

Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,

Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.

Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any sized

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.

LELAND & MIXER.

Packing House and Store foot of South Water street, opp. Illinois Central Freight House.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having sorghum for which ... WALWORTH, ... & CO., No. ... Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Anderson Sarah M mrs, Andrews Henrietta mrs, Allen Maria D mrs, Anderson Caroline miss, Ackerman A C miss, Anderson A W miss, Andrews Joseph mrs, Angell Martha miss, Allen Jane mrs, Avery S C mrs

B

Baker Emily, Bailey Jas W mrs, Bailey W P mrs, Bailey Anna mrs, Baker Emily D mrs, Barber Mary J miss, Barnum Wm mrs, Bateman Susan miss, Barry Mary mrs, Bennett Eliza mrs, Beldeau Hattie E miss, Bess John mrs, Benedict E N miss, Bettz Ann mrs, Beatty Eliza miss, Beach Georgiana miss, Bennett Ann mrs, Beyen Mary mrs, Bishop Mary miss, Blasell Jane mrs, Bixby Martha miss, Blakesly A mrs, Bond Elizabeth mrs, Bowers Candace mrs, Bertles E M mrs, Bean Marion mrs, Bowers Mary mrs, Brush Alice miss, Brady Catharine miss, Bradbury Elizabeth mrs, Bradley Wm mrs, Brown C M mrs, Brown C E mrs, Brown Margaret mrs, Brown Lizzie, Brown Lucy F miss, Brown Hattie miss, Burt Kate mrs, Burt mary A mrs, Bushnell Sophia mrs, Buchanan Mary miss, Burns Mary mrs, Burns mrs, Burns P mrs, Brewster Mary E miss

C

Cameron Millie miss, Cameron Maggie miss, Campbell Fannie miss, Campbell T S mrs, Canfield Mary miss, Cary Sarah A mrs, Carrigan Ellen miss, Chapman Eliza miss, Chamberlain Marcina L mrs, Chalton Emma, Chapel Lizena E miss, Chaloner C E mrs, Chase Mary miss, Chamberlain Eveline miss, Chapin Nellie miss, Chambers mrs, Clark Evalina mrs, Clark F D mrs, Clark E mrs, Clark Sarah E miss, Clifford Kate F miss, Coleman S E mrs, Collins Kate miss, Colby G A mrs, Colby Mary A mrs, Coe Julia miss, Colby Gilbert A mrs, Collins Mary miss, Collins Mary mrs, Connally Mary miss, Cook Marcella miss, Cooley Ann miss, Cook Frank D mrs, Cook Mary J miss, Coyle Anne miss, Cooper Sarah A miss, Coleman Barbery miss, Corning T A miss, Carbery Thos mrs, Cross Polley mrs, Cunningham Mary miss, Crain Anna miss, Crawford P mrs, Cross Mary B mrs, Curtis Betty, Colby Mary A miss, Colby Mary mrs, Crowfoot Abel mrs, Crittenden Caroline miss

D

Daily Elizabeth miss, Davis Margaret L miss, Davis Maggie L miss, Davis Emeline miss, Dotton Josie miss, Day D mrs, De Lon dr mrs, Dellan mrs, Delany Margaret mrs, De Golyer Harriet mrs, Dingman Angy mrs, Dickenson Sarah J miss, Dickenson Emeroy miss, Degan Jno mrs, Dean Alice miss, Doyle Kate miss, Downey Ellen miss, Donguiay W misses, Doane R E miss, Dodge Anna E miss, Doane Rebecca miss, Donley S mrs, Dorgan Julia A miss, Duffy P mrs

E

Elett George mrs, Everson Mary A mrs

F

Ferguson Carrie miss, Feny Jas H mrs, Falcon Clara miss, Fellows Charlotte, Feeney Mary miss, Farrington Maggie miss, Fitzgerald Mary miss, Flanders Geo mrs, Flannery Nannie mrs, Fleming Elizabeth miss, Frile Emma A miss, Fisher mrs, Fogarty Mary miss, Foster Nathan mrs, Foster Wm H mrs, Foster Sophie E miss, Foster A mrs, Frost Celestia miss, Furnish Mary Jane, Fralz Catharine miss, Furnold Lizzie miss, Frisbee Kelly miss

G

Geffels T A mrs, Ganison Martha miss, Gearun Catherine, Gale Delia mrs, Gerard Prosper miss, Gleason Mary E miss, Gillen Fanny miss, Gloyd J B mrs, Goodell Carrie miss, Gordon Mary J mrs, Gotty Catharine mrs, Guerin Marie miss, Greeley Mary miss, Grass Hannah miss, Grant Ellen mrs, Green Milton mrs, Greeve W miss

H

Harris Caroline E miss, Hall Hannah mrs, Hagget Mary A mrs, Hall C J mrs, Hamilton Volney mrs, Hall Mary Jane mrs, Halcey Mary miss 2, Hanlin Mary E mrs, Hampson Kate M mrs, Hardymartin Sophia miss, Harris Lucy H miss, Hart Alice F mrs, Harkinrodes F P mrs, Harper Lou miss, Harmon Edwin mrs, Hand Catherine, Hawkins Frances miss, Hayden H M mrs, Hayes Mary miss, Hathaway H mrs, Hays Camellia mrs, Henry Margaret, Hendee Loretta M miss, Hesbut Elizabeth F miss, Henning Kate mrs, Hill Alra T, Hillsman Mary E mrs, Hill Rebecca miss, Hodge H W mrs, Hodge Mary J mrs, Holman Hattie P miss, Holmes Gertie miss, Hogan Moses mrs, Hutchinson Otis P mrs, Huested Lizzie miss

I

Irvin Bridget

J

Jacobson Elizabeth D miss, James Catherine mrs, Jackson Geo A mrs, Jenkins J W mrs, Jackson Johanna mrs, Jewett Elizabeth miss, Jones H C mrs, Johnson Warren E mrs, Johnson Ellen mrs, Johnson Lucinda B mrs, Johnson Annie miss, Johnson Arrid mrs

K

Kavanah Ellen miss, Kelly Jas C mrs, Kelly John mrs, Kain Margt, Kennicott M A mrs, Keelar Sarah mrs, Kelly Mary miss, Keegan Anne miss, Kelly Mary A miss 2, Kenning Jane mrs, Kelly Sallie mrs, King miss, King Maggie miss, Kounts W J mrs, King Abbey A mrs, Kirk Annie J mrs

L

Lennox Mary A mrs, Langdon Bella miss, Landis David M mrs, Langdon Margt miss, Lea Mary miss, Lawrence R E miss, Leppin Mary mrs, Leppin Hannah mrs, LeBeet Louisa, Leonard Abbey miss, Leonard Ellen E miss, Lincoln Anne mrs, Love L miss, Looley Catherine miss, Long B mrs, Lowney Elizabeth, Lorgian Sarah E mrs, Lloyd Emily C mrs

M

Mahony Mary mrs, Manchester Mary mrs, Malony Amanda, Mahoney Elizabeth mrs, Moley Ellen mrs, Mansfield Mary, Maug Johanna C, Maher Pierce widow, Marsh Sarah C mrs, Marshall Mary miss, Marsh Anna miss, Marston T C miss, Mason Lizzie miss, Mead Carrie, Medlin Mary mrs, Merriman Josephine J mrs, Miles Mary E miss, Miller Jane mrs, Miller A E mrs, Millerd Clara E mrs, Molan Minnie miss, Moony Anna miss, Monroe Marvin mrs, Moore Jennie mrs, Morton Ella miss, Morgan Henry A mrs, Moore Nettie M mrs, Moore Addie M miss, Morse Lizzie miss, McCarthy Catherine mrs, McCrery Chloe mrs, McCoy Mary Anne miss, McCabe B F mrs, McCann Bridget miss, McElroy Sarah miss, McDermott Anne miss, McGough Jane miss, McGrath Mary Anne, McGuire Sarah mrs, McIntire Josephine miss, McVicker H G mrs, McNeby James mrs

N

Needham mrs, Nash Joseph mrs, Neeley Kate mrs, Noogan Margt mrs, Nelson Maria mrs, Nolan Eliza M, Norton Mary miss, Noxon Julia miss, Noe Bridget miss

O

O'Neil Mary miss, Olcott J H mrs, O'Neil mrs, O'Brien Mary

P

Palmer Chas A mrs, Paddock Mary E mrs, Paden Anne mrs, Paddock Mary mrs, Palmatteer Betsy mrs, Parre Caroline mrs, Partridge Agnes miss, Patterson Mary B mrs, Pettes Chas P mrs, Pheonix Emma mrs, Philips Catherine mrs, Pescord Eliza miss, Pilkin Geo H mrs, Peters D P miss, Pern Ellen miss, Philips Lelia A, Perkins mrs, Pendleton Lizzie miss, Pearce Susan mrs, Pearce Catherine, Pool Mary J, Power Ellen miss, Prescott Pilda miss

Q

Quayle Louise mrs, Quinn Marcella

R

Rankin Tip miss, Rawson Susan miss, Rawley Elizabeth miss, Reynolds Gertrude miss, Reynolds Caroline C, Redsall Mary J, Reddington Bridget, Richardson Helen A miss, Richards Given miss, Rigby A L mrs, Rob Mary, Roher Sarah miss, Rolands Dr A mrs, Ross Maria mrs, Robb Elizabeth C mrs, Rogers William mrs, Roher Sarah miss, Rosin H C mrs, Roberts Sarah E mrs, Roche Catherine miss, Robins Charlotte miss

S

Storrls Emery A mrs, Sanders Romidia miss, Samson Mary Jane miss, Scott Mary E miss, Scarborough D miss, Samore Jane mrs, Sewall Chas E mrs 3, Scranton Fannie miss, Shannon John T mrs, Shaw mrs, Shannahan Hanora miss, Sheldon A M mrs, Sheridan Elizabeth miss, Sherland Wm mrs, Shannessy Mary A miss, Shuter H S mrs, Sherman C A miss, Shergold Sarah M mrs, Shannahan Hanora miss, Shepperd Stella E miss, Shook Nancy mrs, Sheffield Maria, Smith Maggie miss, Smith Marcia mrs, Shurley M miss, Sinnott Catherine miss, Sigur A N mrs, Shurley Maggie miss, Slattery Maria miss, Skelton Elizabeth miss, Spafford Hattie A miss, Springer Etta E miss, Spear Josephine J miss, Spafford Geo mrs, Sole Sarah, Stewart M J mrs, Stewart Ezoline mrs, Stephens Hannah L miss, Stebbins Mollie E, Shalle Mollie J, Sumner D A Porter mrs, Swift Mary miss, Sweet M A miss, Swain Maria G mrs, Sweeney Mary E miss

T

Tait John F mrs, Taylor Mary A miss, Taylor Charlotte A miss, Teich Susan E miss, Tenny Sarah J mrs, Thompson Jennie mrs, Thompson Hattie, Thompson Caroline mrs, Thompson Chas E mrs, Tupper Mary A miss, Thrisk Emmett miss, Thornton Lena miss, Thornton Annie miss, Twombly Richard mrs, Turner Sarah A miss, Tuell Harriet mrs, Toomey Mary miss, Thompkins Arvilla mrs

U

Underwood W H miss

V

Vanvost Sarah A, Vinson Jennie E miss

W

Wadkins Jane miss, Walker Alice mrs, Wallace Mary M miss, Wallace Jennie miss, Watkins Martha mrs, Ward Roxina mrs, Watkins Jane miss, Watts Dell mrs, Welch Mary miss, Weiss Lizzie miss, Wells Sarah, Welth Martha J miss, Wentworth C J miss, Weckerly Sarah J mrs, White Anthony mrs, Wheeler Mellie miss, Whalen Catherine mrs, Whittlesey Sallie A mrs, Whittlesey Chas mrs 2, Williams Jenny E miss, Williams Emily J mrs, Williams Alice miss, Williams Libbie miss, Williams M O miss, Williams Martha miss A, Winslow Laura miss, Willard E Goodrich mrs, Wilber Clara miss, Wholby Mary miss, Wolcott E A mrs, Wright Lillian M miss, Wright Thomas mrs, Wright Julia miss, Wolcott M L mrs

Y

Yates Frank miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Andrick & Ballard, Adams Abbott L, Austin O W, Armitage Antho..., Anderson C dr, Allen Chas E, Anderson prof, Adams P, Austin Eugene W, Amos E E, Ashbrook Rich, Aubery E T & co, Atkson Samuel, Allen Steph H, Allen Samuel F, Alexander Geo, Ault Geo W, Armstrong Thos, Arnold Geo, Austin H, Andrews J S, Alexander Isidor, Adams John H 2, Ashford Jos, Adams Joe, Andrew Wm A, Albert mr, Ahern Maurice, Andrew Moore & co, Adams N

B

Barber O J, Bentley O R, Bensley & Albee, Barlow Anthony, Barker & Mapps, Bennett Chas, Barnum E W, Banson F T, Blackburn Christian, Billings Dan, Bell E L, Beach E L, Barney Eugene, ... Barnes Wm L, Biddle W F, Benney W H, Beebe Will, Barry Wm, Bartlett Geo, Barber L S, Barber Leonard, Baldridge M M, Barnard Louis, Barclay Lucian T, Brown A P, Burnish B, Butler A G, Bennett Abel F, Brackett Francis E, Bowers G W, Brown Tillman, Brown Thos W, Byrne Thos, Burr T E, Bradshaw Thos, Burdick H E, Brown Horace T, Burk Henry, Barton J, Briscoe J P, Beecher J H, ... Brown Chas, Brown John, Bristol Walter L

C

Cady & Dunn, Carlino Albert L, Carver A M, Chapin Hal T, Chase & Shaw, Chamberlin C D, Clark Chas O, Champion Clark, Chandler & Co, Chapman Dan F, Chapman Dennis, Chester Dean E, Chaffee E W, Chaffee E, Chase Edward, Clarke F H, Chambers Robt, Chase F F, Clark Frank, Clark Samuel, Clements F capt, Clark T F, Carmen Geo A, Carter H, Clogston Henry, Chase H J, Clide J W, Carroll James, Carpenter J N, Carney James, Cleveland Jacob, Carter J P, Clarke John T, Calder John, Chittell John, Clark John, Campbell W J, Carr Moody, Clark L H, Crickhead Nich, Coker Newman, Corrigan A J, Cook Fraderick & co, Creed A I, Cushing Chas, Conely Pat, Conely Peter, Croney R N, Coleman E, Coalson rev, Comley Edwd, Colline F G & co, Coy F D, Cooper S D, Crowley Tim 2, Connors Thos, Cushman Geo, Colvin H W, Coulihan Jas, Crow James, Connell & Cousin Jeremiah, Connor G, Curtis James, Crocker L V, Caner John, Costello John, Caner John, Culbertson John, Coughlin John, Colby John L, Corrigan Wm, Curtis Wm, Crawford Wm, Coleman W H, Cobb Walter W, Coe Wesley T, Cornell Wm H, Cook Willard, Crandall L S, Cavrell Christy

D

Dowser Andrew N, Dobbenatnail Ernest, Dushalne Nelson, Davidson A, Dunlop C W, Dodderly A M, Driscoll Percy, Drake David, Deboise David, Donaldson Robt, Dewey Edwd, Drake E E, Dickenson S, Dame S L, Dubois Staff & A, Davis Saml B, Dudeney Frank, Desmond Fred, Dearborn S W, Draper Stephen, Dodge S N dr, Dunn Geo, Daly Thodore, Davidson G C, Dishmire Henry, Dippe H, Daugherty H B, Day H, Dealer Henry S, Davis H L, Dingham Henry, Davis H col, Dunnaine Jas W, Dunn J G, Dean J D, Douglas James, Donovan J, Durfee James, Dunnavan Isaac, Danoho John, Durant Jule T, Dunlap John, Duffy John & Brown, Dyer Wm, Dunn Wm M, Davis Walter W, Duskin Martin

E

Earll Chas, Eaton C H, Ellis Burton, Eberhart Asa A, Eaton D, English Alex capt, Earl E G, Eaton E, Eagen Thos 2, Evans Thos, Estcourt H & J, Evans John, Eldridge Chas M

F

Fay Adam, Field Barnum W, Fulton Andrew, Flanigan Patk 2, Farrell Peter, Fitzpatrick C W, Foster Edmund, Fengler E, Farrell Richard, Fish Ede S, French Reuben E, Fulsinger Frank, Ford Samuel, Ford Seth L, Flanders Saml, Fox Geo W 2, Fills Geo, Forster Geo, Frith Thos, Frisbie Hopkins, Forsyth Henry, Fish Jas, Fisher J M & co, Finnegan Jas, Fitzpatrick Jas, Fohey Jas, Fagan Jas, Felton Jas O, Fisher Jacob, Franklin Jas, Fitzgibbon Jas, Funk John F, Finn John, Foss Wm, Fraser Wm, Fitch Heat, Fish M W dr, Fox Marvin, Fitzgerald John

G

Gages Wilkinson son, Goodrich & John-son, Greene Nelson, Gilbert Ogusteen, Ganabrant A, Gloyd B V, Grave Abrm & bro, Guthrie Abelard, Geer Clayton L, Gaffney Patrick, Greenan Peter, Gannon Pat, Graham Danl, Goss Robt, Garritty E & M, Guerin E J, Gluyas R capt, Grubb Evan W, Godlove Solomon, Green Thos, Goodman G W, Gray T S, Gorman Geo, Getty Geo W, Greenman H H, Graffam Henry O, Graves Hardin, Greenleaf Henry, Greenlow H P, Grover Jas, Granger Jas, Greenleaf Jas 2, Gardner J, Gearaty John, Gager John, Gomer Joseph, Graham Joseph, Goddard John, Guernsey W P, Gillispie Wm

H

Henery Morris, Harrison Wm H, Harris Wm D, Hanning W R, Hanly John, Hanrahan John, Hanley Jack, Herkimer J D, Hawley J O, Hanford J A S, Heinselman J, Herron Henry H, Hayward H E, Hebery Victor, Hackesty Henry, Haywood Geo Q, Harvey G W, Hambert Geo W, Healy Geo A T, Hass Simon, Hawkins F A D, Harvell Frank, Hart Edwin H, Helgren E C, Hartnett Richd, Headstrow T E L, Hamlin dr, Henery Patrick, Hughes P H C, Hall Charles, Heartt C B, Herrington A M, Hale H L, Haslewood A, Hathaway A A, Harmon, Hayes & co, Honohan Wm, How Wm S, Horton John P, Hickox John, Hunt J P, Hill J & B, Haskin Howard, Huntington H A, Hines H H, Hughs G B, Hood Thomas, Hoyt Sam T, Hull Chester, Hill Fredericks, Howe Francis E, Hoyt Sam T, Holmes E B, Hickox E M, Holmes D A, Hunt dr, Hutchins Chas, Hulihan Patrick, Hobbs Chas M, Holden Charles, Hudson C H, Higins A 2, Hovey Albert H, Hogle Alex M, Hodges Angus, Hoover Adam, Holden Oliver, Hurry John, Hull M B, Hollister W B, Howe Wm S, Hicks Wm H, Hutchingson dr, Hanley Edward, Hush Myer

I

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Jackson Andrew, Jacobs C R, Jacobes G, Jamison John W, Jefferson Lester, Jondorf Lewis 2, Jennings T Jennings Thos A, James J A, Jaques Wm, Johnson N R, Johnson C R, Johnson David H, Johnson C R, Johnson James, Johnson Jackson, Johnson Isaac, Johnson mr, Jones B L, Jones W J, Joyce Pat J, Joice Patrick

K

Kelly Michl, Kelly Mark, Klein Mathias, Killen W J, Kelch Wm F, Kingsmaker Jno, Kimball Joseph, Kelly John, Kirk John H, Kimball John E, Kerr John S, Kief John, Killkelly John, Kennedy John, Kitt J R, Kenny J E N, Kline, Keane Henry P, Karus Geo, Keating Thos B, Kellos Geo, Kellogg Geo, Kaffer F X, Kredner Frank, Kelsey R, Kelly Robt, Knowles D M, Knox Charles, Kennedy Patk 2, King A W

L

Lewis John, Lester John, Long John, Long W H & co, Larton L L, Lane Joseph, Lake W D, Lomax W D, Lighthall John R, Lonergan Michl, Loomis Wm, Leckie James, Lanson James, Loomis J E, Lane E A, Lake Danl B, Loomis J F, Lavery James, Lane Hugh, Lambden Thos, Leonard T capt, Leonard Timothy, Lyons Frank R, Louis Frank, Lawrence Edwd E, Lawson E J, Leggett Robt, Lamb Patk, Lewis Chancey 2, Lind C, Levan Elder C, Lepper Chas E, Lyman & Coleman, Lay & Tracy, Lamb A D, Lane or Love Oscar, Lloyd A, Libby B F

M

McDowell Michl, McKenney Jno 2, McGregor Jno C, McHarry capt J, McGarry J W 2, McGarty Jas, McEwen Jas, McCarty Jas B, McMally Jas, McGee Hugh, McKowan Thos, McGarth Thos, McGivern T F, McFarland Wm, McKeehe Edwd, McAvery E, McCalburn Danl, McMahon P J, McInnerny Ptk, McDermott A, McDougall Alex, McFarling C L, Merriman W F, Manning Wm, Maxwell Jos W, Mecter Joseph C, Mahor John, Maynard Jos S 2, Marsh John, Matthews Joe, Merrick Jno D, Murray John, Madden J F, Mack Jas, Matax Isaac, Mayer H H, Mansur Geo B, Mally Thos, Marsh G B, Markham Thos, Marston Geo, Mahony Finell, Malum Richd S, Madden David P, Master P, Meller Chas H, Merrick Patrick, Mead Chas D, Mead A & O W, Marrick, Vaughan, Martin Angus, Manvil Allen, Monk Miles, Morey Louis, Miller M S, Monson Ludlow, Morris Serren, Morell Sewing Machine Agent, Mowry W A 2, Morrison Wm C, Mitchel Wm, Myrick W F, Mills John R, Moore Jno H, Mulhall John, Miller John T, Munger John, Mish Jas 2, Mires Jerome, Moran Jas, Morgan Lieut F, Morgan Simon, Moody S D, Millhouse Saml G, Moor S J, Millar Robert, Murphy Richard, Mills R A B, Moran Dominick, Mulgridge D S, Munson P P, Mooke Philip, Morrison A M, Moses Albert, Mills & Case, Mottram Henry, Millen John, Moreland Alfred

N

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O

Olmstead C L 2, Oliver Chas E, Oreny F, Osborne Thos, Orgleman Geo, Oakey James, Ormsby John, Odell Wm, O'Connor James, O'Brien John, O'Connor B 2, O'Connell B, O'Donnell Robt, O'Keefe C, O'Leary E, O'Leary John J, O'Leary John, O'Malley Austin, O'Meara P, O'Mallery Roger, O'Neil James, O'Neil John, O'Shaunessy Pat, O'Sullivan Danl, O'Shaughnessy S

P

Patt Michael 2, Peck L S, Phelan Mathew, Prentiss L M, Pierce Lewis, Pottle W M, Phelps W W, Person Wm, Peats Wm H 3, Pearman S W dr, Pettit J P, Petteys Stephen, Perrin Samuel, Parler G W, Peterson T, Piersons I J, Perrine Samuel, Preston Uriah, Pate James, Pomeroy J W, Perkins Jas, Peck Jas, Pickins Jas, Pinchers J A rev, Patchell James, Parriott John, Purdy John A, Prescott Joel, Parrott John, Parker Joseph, Pearson John, Parker John C, Pollard John H, Perew John, Pike, Bacon & co, Patch Albert 2, Putney N, Peck N W, Pitkin Alfred H, Parker Churchill, Parker C F, Pomeroy C N & co, Perry David W, Park Robert, Packer E A, Perry E W, Powers Robert, Patterson Edwd, Pool S V W

Q

Quinlan Samuel, Quinlan M M, Quirk W E

R

Richardson A, Reed & Sherwin, Ray C B, Robinson A, Rowland A C, Ralston A, Russell S B, Richardson F, Rickey & Carroll, Rice S N, Race Gilbert, Runnels Geo, Ryan Hugh, Richmond C A, Reater Frank, Richardson E L, Ryan Thos, Roe Edmund, Raymond F, Rawson C J, Roe Henry, Roynon G C, Roat Henry, Russell Adam, Roddy J G, Raymond T J, Rochel J B, Rawlins J M & co, Riner Jacob, Redmond Jas, Reid Joel, Rossiter John, Robbins Wm HP, Ryan Wm, Ross Wm B, Renne Wm M, Rayner W H, Renolds W E dr, Ruel Wm, Rew Wm, Roap Wm, Riley Miles, Roerp Levi, Refoern L J, Robinson D O, Russell Jas

S

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T

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Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c. &c.

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INDIA RUBBER

INDIA RUBBER

INDIA RUBBER

COURT PENS

COURT PENS

COURT PENS

WILL NOT CORODE.

WILL NOT CORODE.

WILL NOT CORODE.

JUST THE THING

JUST THE THING

JUST THE THING

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR LAWYERS.

FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON,

F. MUNSON,

F. MUNSON,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers ... Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, &c.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Ira ..., Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bulloch, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver. ... Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court ... returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required. ...

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery. ... Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, ... returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required. ...

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Mallack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage deed of the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County ... were duly assigned by the said Mallack Young to John Boyd.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the ... day of January, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage deed, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:— ...

JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage.

BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lambertus C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery. ...

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS been made in the payment of a certain Judgment Note, bearing date the 13th day of November, A. D. 1858, and due and payable in one year after date, ... Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage ... public notice is hereby given ... at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago ...

ELISHA HAYES. CHAPLIN & FAY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Phillip J. Pring and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago ...

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Merinoes, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.;

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at moving prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a New Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 . . . SOUTH WATER-ST., . . . 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,

8,000 bdls. SHEET IRON,

500 " RUSSIA IRON,

500 " IMITATION RUSSIA,

20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,

25 casks SHEET ZINC,

10 tons PIG TIN,

15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,

10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,

50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,

1,000 doz. AXES,

1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,

25 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in ... Mass., ... which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	...
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PLANISHED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. G. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq., Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Berleson ... referer à lui.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate .... $30 to $60

Upper " " ... Vul. Rubber ...

Entire " " ... Silver ...

Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates ...

His beautiful Gold Fillings ...

After a successful practice of six years in this city, and desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to the Eastern standard, ... TERMS CASH. ...

Office, No. 93 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST. Office and Residence No. 92 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, or ... the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. ... work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK,

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any other house in the city.

Office, 77 KINZIE STREET.

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with ... when by using the GRANULAR FUEL ...

Ship Building.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned ... J. M. JONES.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, ... La Crosse, St. Paul.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 9.00 A. M., ... Trains arrive at 11.40 A. M. and 6.00 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Chicago ... for Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points ... Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861 .... 1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November ..., 1861, and until further notice, ... Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.30 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.00 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo. Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Sleeping Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. B. STOCKER, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES,

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVASS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels,

BELL AND SASH CORDS

NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Duck, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER ... C. H. HARDENBERGH.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY, 5 Board of Trade Building.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, ... and New York ... Bands and individuals with every article in their line.

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3494.

To Contractors.

OFFICE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, Cairo, Ill., January 1st, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received ... until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 10th of January, 1862, for furnishing ... bushels potatoes, of good quality, ...

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 15th day of January, 1862, ... for supplying the Government with ... Cattle ...

Proposals to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

FORM OF BID.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. ... Lasalle Street,

METALLIC COFFINS.

Railroads

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

235 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED,

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED,

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

ALSO.

Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,

With three daily trains to New York.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (432 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.

J. S. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.

N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill.

R. F. SASS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. WATERS & CO., Gallipolis, Ohio.

C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.

BALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.

R. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

McDOWELL & MOCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.

R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.

J. E. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.

JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.

G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via. Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—Change of Time—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: ... Joliet Accommodation ...

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows: ...

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. ...

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. ...

W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: ...

NIGHT EXPRESS: ...

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24th, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ...

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, BERLIN, and INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. ... trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows: ...

Waukegan Accommodation ...

E. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through by railroad ... at the Depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. ...

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago ...

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ...

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

... the Company, and located in Chicago, and ... up to the office of the day.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE GREAT WORK OF THE AGE.

THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

DETAILS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED PRESS.

When the Great Dramatist impaled the frolicsome Puck upon his diamond pen and held that most mischievous of all fairies before the world for all ages to come, boastfully proclaiming his ability to girdle the earth in forty minutes, far seeing as was his vision, and prophetic his utterances, he little thought barely two centuries would elapse before the boast should be a reality, the girdle stretched and the world encircled by a tiny wire—medium of thought and intelligence, course of a courier coeval with creation. To-day the telegraph wire stretches from New York to Chicago, onward through Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska to Salt Lake City; still onward through the primeval forests and over the rugged mountains of the Sierra Nevada to San Francisco on the Pacific slope, and to-day San Francisco and Chicago are talking, as it were, face to face.

This is but the beginning of the end. Experienced telegraph builders are now surveying the route through Oregon. Yreka, the largest town in Northern California, only twenty-five miles from Oregon, is already in the telegraph communication. The Oregon Telegraph company is already incorporated and actively at work in the preliminaries. After the Oregon line shall have been completed, it will not be very long before the line will be extended through Washington to Olympia and Port Townsend, and thence across to Victoria.

On the other side of the world, the Russians, ever alive to the incalculable benefits flowing from enterprises of this nature, have moved actively and brought to the completion of this gigantic telegraphic consummation an enterprise and practical energy for which they have never received proper credit. The magnetic wire is already stretched from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, and they are now extending it to Nicolaefsky, at the mouth of the Amoor river, and securely guarding it from the ravages of the Tartar hordes who have not the civilized decency even of our own wildest Indian tribes. From this point they promise to continue it across to Sitka. As to the possibility of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Either by way of the Aleutian Islands or Behring's Straits, not more than one hundred and fifty miles of submarine wire is necessary at any one place. The distance is about thirty-five hundred miles from the mouth of the Amoor to Sitka, and thence nine hundred miles to Portland, the present headquarters of the Oregon Telegraph Company.

These links having been completed—which must not consume many years, London, St. Petersburgh, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York will have been united. The world will have been encompassed, and the prophetic vision of Shakspeare realized. Its resources, advantages and effects can no more be computed now than Watt could have foreseen the miracles steam was destined to accomplish as he watched the subtle vapor escape from its prison. It must revolutionize the world more thoroughly than all the wars of Christendom. Radical changes must be effected in trade and commerce; new relations must be established between labor and capital; new civilizations must arise, characterized by new features; the cardinal distinctions which separate races, will to a large extent be obliterated; art, science, religion and the great social status of the world must see new and important changes, and the nations more closely assimilate to each other.

FROM CHICAGO TO COUNCIL BLUFFS.

We propose in this article to briefly glance at the Pacific Telegraph Line between this city and California. The first division of the line stretches from Chicago to Council Bluffs, Iowa, a distance of five hundred and nine miles, the noble and costly contribution of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company. The work was commenced at Des Moines, Iowa, on the first of November, and a large force of men built each way—towards Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, the distance between Des Moines and Council Bluffs being one hundred and fifty-five miles, and between Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, one hundred and thirty-five miles. To accomplish this undertaking, 7,250 poles were to be set, and 72,500 pounds of wire stretched. The shortest distance from railroad over which the wire was hauled was forty miles, the longest two hundred and forty-five miles; the shortest distance of hauling poles, five miles, the longest thirty miles. It was an inclement season of the year; the ground was frozen, rendering the operation of holing anything but an easy one. Notwithstanding these difficulties, under the admirable direction of the energetic Superintendent of the Northern division of the Illinois and Mississippi line, R. D. L. Sweet, Esq., the men worked unremittingly. The second day of the present month saw the work completed and connected with the remainder of the line, which was finished last November and continued, as our readers will remember, via the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad telegraph from Omaha to St. Louis.

Offices are established between Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs, at intervals of from thirty to thirty-five miles. At each of these stations tools and other materials, horses and men are kept in readiness to meet any emergency. Arrangements have also been made with the stages and expresses to watch the wires carefully night and day. They are also provided with the proper tools and materials for mending the line in case of a break. Between Chicago and Cedar Rapids, the wires of the Dixon Air Line, and Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroads are used, which necessarily creates some delay when there is a pressure of important railroad business. This difficulty is but temporary, however, and will be soon obviated by the extension of an independent wire between these two points. To this end, the Company have laid out the work in three divisions and under competent and skilful workmen, it is rapidly being pushed forward. When it is considered that the extension of the line through Iowa is due solely to the enterprise and public spirit of the Illinois and Mississippi Company, not a dollar having been contributed by the people of that State, although the telegraph touches many important points, and must be of incalculable benefit, a large measure of credit is due them as public benefactors, and most emphatically negatives the proverbial destitution of soul attributable to corporations. It will be the universal desire that the Company shall reap a benefit therefrom commensurate with the immense cost of construction under which they have labored.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS TO SALT LAKE CITY forms the second link in the grand circuit. This was built under the auspices of the Pacific Telegraph Company—J. H. Wade, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, President—the Company which, in fact, according to the articles of contract, has the exclusive management of the entire line from Chicago to San Francisco. Omaha City is distant five miles from Council Bluffs, and on the western side of the Missouri river. The telegraph crosses the river upon masts sufficiently lofty to clear the steamboats, and so arranged that in case of a break, another can be promptly set, thus in no instance delaying the transmission of messages over half a day. This link was the first finished in the chain, the wires having reached Salt Lake City about the middle of October and some three days in advance of the California line. In the prosecution of the work the Company received valuable assistance from the Mormons, Brigham Young taking a personal interest in the undertaking, and furnishing material, laborers and guides, the latter being of invaluable assistance in pointing out the most accessible and convenient routes of transit, and in designating the best localities for obtaining timber and other necessary material. As fast as the line was completed from Omaha west, the news reports and other messages were sent from St. Louis, the Pony Express taking them at the end of the line and forwarding them. This was by the old route via Omaha and the St. Joseph & Hannibal railroad. The ravages of the secessionists under the lead of Claib. Jackson, however, soon rendered the transmission by that route impracticable, and Chicago was chosen as the grand center for the through business.

FROM SALT LAKE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The third link in the circuit was commenced at San Francisco in April last, by the California Telegraph Company, a consolidated branch of the Pacific Company, and finished in October. The line follows the Overland Mail route through an excellent country, except where it crosses the Sierra Nevada range. Material was easily procurable and labor was abundant, so that there was little delay in the prosecution of the work. The stations are about sixteen miles apart, and are thoroughly provided with material in case of breakage, and with men to watch the lines, an operation hardly necessary, as the Indians are very friendly, and have thus far manifested no disposition to interfere with the wires. In the completion of this part of the circuit the Mormons also aided, rendering the same assistance as upon the eastern side, and giving an excellent proof of one redeeming quality at least in their miserable existence.

THE OLD METHODS.

News was first transmitted to California by the regular mail steamers. In these days of lightning, steamers are snails. The operation was a tedious one, and the news by the time it reached its destination was stale. The peculiar character and habits of the California people demanded some more rapid means of communication, and the Overland Mail was established, carrying letters in eighteen days and newspapers in thirty-five days. Newspapers were as much in demand as letters, and the Overland Mail proved a slow coach. Then came the Pony Express, forwarding the news through in ten days, and the people of California thought they had reached the maximum of speed. Great ovations and celebrations took place upon the arrival of the first pony and its rider, but the rider could only carry small packages, and the pony soon became crablike in his movements, and the people became dissatisfied. Then came the telegraph, annihilating space, with a margin of three hours in favor of the Californians, and they were satisfied. They could sit at their breakfast tables away there on the Pacific and read the President's Message at the same hour as their Atlantic friends, three thousand or more miles distant.

THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The first of the California papers to avail itself of these telegraphic privileges was the Sacramento *Union*, the leading paper of that State, and Mr. Bell, identified with the *Union* was the Agent. Subsequently the *Alta Californian* and the *Evening Bulletin*, both published in San Francisco were admitted to these privileges and formed with the *Union*, as they do now, the Associated Press of California holding the telegraph monopoly although we are informed they propose admitting other papers to a share. In April last, Mr. E. H. E. Jameson, of the Sacramento *Union*, was appointed Agent and removed to St. Louis, then to Quincy, and is now, as our readers know, located in this city. Mr. Jameson sends reports at twelve o'clock M. for the afternoon editions, and at the usual night hours for the morning editions. Besides supplying the California papers the news is also sold to the papers at Council Bluffs, Omaha and Salt Lake City, for the Mormons, not to be behind the times, publish an enterprising paper devoted to politics, polygamy, and Brigham Young. As an instance of the success of the Telegraph, it may be stated that the President's Message which was delivered on Tuesday, was transmitted from Quincy, and appeared in the Wednesday morning California papers—allowing for the difference in time—three hours in advance of our own papers. It only cost *six hundred dollars*.

HOW THE CALIFORNIA PAPERS ARE MADE UP.

The way in which the California papers, more especially the Sacramento *Union*—are made up, is novel. Thirty-five days and often a longer time are consumed in the transmission of newspapers by the Overland Mail, and eighteen days for letters. Exchanges, therefore are of little value. The difficulty is obviated thus: Mr. Jameson subscribes for all the leading papers of the country. From these he selects the more important editorials, interesting correspondence, casualties and the current news. These are compiled and classified, pasted upon very thin paper and so arranged as to include a large amount of matter in a very small space. They are then enclosed in envelopes and in this manner are sent as letters thereby arriving seventeen days sooner than newspapers could. In addition to these he writes a regular correspondence, giving his own impressions and views.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LINE.

Owing to the high tariff at present existing, about six hundred words are sent daily, a reduction of about one half from the full reports and even at this reduction subjecting the California papers to the handsome monthly bill of $8,000. The present tariff of prices for news reports is as follows:

For first	10 words	$4.25 per word.
"	90	.25
"	400	.21
"	500	.18
Over	1000	.12

As soon as the line is in complete working order undoubtedly such a reduction will be made in the tariff as will enable the California papers to obtain full reports. The individual business of the line is also very large and prosperous but by no means up to its capacities. The project however has made a splendid opening and that the Pacific Telegraph will ultimately prove a success does not admit of a reasonable doubt.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT "NATIONAL GUARDS," COL. SILAS D. BALDWIN.—Many of the numerous military and civic friends of Col. S. D. Baldwin were deeply gratified at the following incident yesterday at Camp Douglas:

At dress parade, which reported a thousand rank and file, just as the officers had marched to the front and centre, Chaplain Collins, of the 57th, dashed up between them and the commander, Col. Baldwin, on a magnificent bright, bay Morgan steed, purchased at $350, and presented him to the Colonel on behalf of the officers of the 57th, in a few remarks expressing their confidence in him as an officer, and respect as a man.

Col. Baldwin was touched at this unexpected expression, and replied as follows:

"OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH—I am at a loss for words to express to you my gratitude for your expressions of confidence through our Chaplain, and for this beautiful and noble animal which I proudly call mine. I feel half wrong in accepting him from you at this time—knowing the great expense each of you have been to in swelling this command. But I express to you my profound thanks, and now pledge you that he shall bear me wherever you dare follow, and I hope God may give me strength and wisdom to lead you into battle after battle, until our integrity shall be proved."

At the conclusion of this speech the line and the spectators gave three hearty cheers for Col. Baldwin.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING CLIFTON BANK NOTES.—Some time since a firm called Chadwick & Co., established an agency here to redeem the notes of the Clifton Bank, Clifton, Canada, an institution in rather bad odor. After their establishment in this city, they employed one W. J. Whiting to go out in the country and buy live stock, and entrusted to him $1,500 in "Clifton," with which to make purchases. The agent contracted for the cattle, but when he came to settle up, the drovers in those parts not relishing "Clifton," drove the agent out of town. The agent in turn, having imbibed a low opinion of "Clifton," neglected to return it to Chadwick & Co. The consequence was his arrest and commitment for trial upon the charge of larceny.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Grand Jury of this Court have found a bill for murder against Peter Murray, the soldier who killed O'Neil lately in the southern part of the city. Attachments have been sent to Camp Douglas for the witnesses and the case will probably come to trial on Monday next.

The Grand Jury also found a bill in the case of Patrick Tearney, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon the person of his own child, Ann Maria Tearney, a little girl only eight years of age; also several bills for petty larcenies and assaults of various descriptions.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—McGlade and Bendigo, the principals in the late prize fight at Wright Station, are vigorously preparing for a second encounter, the purse being $1,200. The former it seems is not satisfied with the defeat he received on that occasion and pertinaciously insists that he is the best man of the two, which in P. R. parlance means that he can bruise and batter the other into a senseless and shapeless mass in the quickest time for sufficient money.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—The Carnival which was to have occurred at the Ogden Skating Park on Wednesday last will come off this evening, weather permitting. It is intended to make it the feature of the season. The Light Guard Band will be in attendance and the Park will be splendidly illuminated with bonfires and Greek fires. The managers of the Ogden Skating Park know how to get up a good time and this will be one of their choicest efforts.

ANOTHER FIGHT.—Mr. Schlager, a German editor of this city, and Mr. Bruning, a deputy sheriff, had a personal rencontre last night at a dance in the West Market Hall, in which the editor came off second best. Little damage was done on either side. Knock downs seem to be the order of the day.

THE HYDE PARK TRAGEDY

Third Day of the Inquest.

RAILROAD RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE DETAILS OF THE COLLISION.

The Superintendent of the Illinois Central and the General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad on the Stand.

We publish below the evidence developed in the investigation of the Hyde Park tragedy. It is by far the most important yet taken, and especially important as embracing the statements of W. R. Arthur, Esq., Superintendent of the Illinois Central, and H. E. Sargent, Esq., General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad.

The taking of testimony commenced at nine o'clock yesterday forenoon, and proceeded as follows:

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT H. MIDDLETON.

Live at Hyde park, am about sixteen years old; my home is about half a mile west of the spot where the accident occurred on Wednesday; was on the track when the Cincinnati train came along; the school house is one-eighth mile west of the railroad track; saw the Hyde Park train pass by, and almost too soon, as I thought, saw the Cincinnati train come; the latter whistled almost in front of the school house; I went to the window, thinking the Cincinnati train was running very fast—faster than usual; the train ran on a little and then whistled twice; saw she could not stop, and I then looked to see the Hyde Park Train, which, as I thought, was standing at the station; I beheld some passengers jump off the rear part of the car, and at that time the Cincinnati train was pretty close upon them, and was running still quite fast, but stopped all of a sudden; Hyde Park train moved on a little, and passed so quickly, I thought it must have been struck; a few minutes afterwards a man came past, and I asked him what was the matter; said he was going after help, and that one man had been killed.

To a Juror.—The train was a little north of the schoolhouse when the first whistle sounded.

To Mr. Hoves.—The schoolhouse is a quarter of a mile north of the north point of the curve, and directly west of the track, on Washington street—west side. Have noticed the speed of the Michigan Central train before, and this train was going much faster than usual; the noise made by it first attracted my attention.

To a Juror—I went to Kenwood Station after I had made the fires. The Laurel street crossing is half a mile from Kenwood Station; can see the sign-board over the Laurel street crossing from Kenwood. It was about a quarter to eight o'clock when the Cincinnati train passed the school house and I was making the fire.

MR. COOK (MICH. CENTRAL CONDUCTOR) RECALLED.

The boy acting as brakeman had the privilege of selling books, apples and cakes on the train; I think he was 19 years of age, and was the only regular brakeman we had aboard; the baggageman and myself also deem it a part of our duty to man the brakes.

To Mr. Hoves—I think the brakeman was sufficiently strong for the purpose.

TESTIMONY OF R. O. WOOD, BAGGAGEMAN OF THE CINCINNATI TRAIN.

Live at Indianapolis and Chicago, my family being at Joliet; was baggageman of the Cincinnati train on Wednesday morning; my duties on that train are to see to baggage and attend brakes. There were four cars, a baggage car, and an engine; generally attend the brakes of forward car and baggage car; I did not see the Hyde Park train until after the collision; I was standing up a little forward of the center of the baggage car when I heard the signal to put brakes down; I obeyed, but the brake on the passenger coach I did not have time to wind up close; the second whistle sounded as I was in the act of breaking; I cannot tell where the train was when the first whistle sounded; it was not more than ten minutes between the sounding of the first whistle and the occurrence of the shock; cannot say exactly how fast our train was running at the time, but should say twenty miles an hour; at the rate we were going we would run about half a mile in these two minutes. Q.—Tell the *reason* that your train was not brought to a stand within that half mile? A.—I do not *assume* that we ran half a mile—but the only reason I can give is the state of the track, and the failure of the brakes to hold, as well as the slipping of the driving wheels.

Cannot say whether brakes were applied to the middle coaches, as I was not upon them. Q. Had the brakes been applied to these coaches would it have lessened the speed of the train materially? A. It would. Q. Was it, in your opinion, necessary, under the circumstances, that the brakes on these coaches should have been applied. A. On that occasion it was, and more, if we had had them. Q. Why were they not put on? A. Because there was no one to apply them. Q. How many were there on that train when duty required them to serve the brakes? A—Three, myself, the conductor and the brakeman. Q—How many could they properly apply in such an emergency? A—Not more than three. Q—Where would be the proper place to apply these brakes? A—Wherever we were when the whistle blew, but a brake holds more at the rear of the train. Q—How many more brakemen were requisite to apply all the brakes on that train, in that case? A—One or two more—perhaps one more could have done it, if properly stationed. Q. Was there in your opinion, a sufficient number of brakemen on board to control the train in that particular emergency? A—Probably not, in the time we had to do it in. Q—How far would your train run, at a rate of 20 miles an hour, with brakes all applied, the track being dry, and the engine being reversed? A. Perhaps not more than 40 rods. Q. What was the cause of the collision in your opinion, on the hypothesis that you were running 20 miles an hour and half a mile distant from the place of collision, and only three brakes applied to the train? A. I think if we had had signals that we might have avoided it; or the reason was, we didn't stop; had not force enough to stop; you can't prove by me why we did not stop; to bring it down fine, I think the track was too slippery too be able to stop. Q. In that case, was not there a greater necessity for applying the brakes? A. Very likely there was. Q. Does the running of a train over a track tend to remove the ice? A. It does. It breaks it and throws it off. Q—Do you know, of your own knowledge, that there was any ice upon the track that morning, sufficient to cause any impediment to controlling the train by those upon the train that morning? A—Yes, sir, it was raining and freezing and I had seen the ice on the track in several places. Q—Where? A—At Gibson and Calumet. Q—Had a train passed over the track where you saw ice, previously, that morning? A—There had; it was the Detroit mail train; at Gibson there had none passed; at Calumet there had. Q—Do you say you *know* there was ice on the track between the curve and Kenwood station? A—No. Q—Did anything occur after you attempted to apply the brakes, that leads you to believe there was ice on the track at the time? A. There was. There was ice on the brake handle. There was nothing else that I recollect. I can tell when breaking a train when there is ice on a track. I infer there was ice because the train ran so far before stopping. Q. What is the next best way of accounting for the collision, knowing you were in sight of an obstacle on the track? A. I do not know as I can answer it any better than I have, but I can only say we had no power to stop it considering the state of the track. Q. Had you had all the power you needed could you have stopped it short of a half mile? A. We could, and perhaps in a quarter of a mile.

To the Coroner—Have been a baggage-master for a few months, a railroader 6 years; when inside the car I can sometimes tell how fast the train is running; I could not tell positively that at the time we were running precisely at 20 miles an hour; at that rate we could stop in half a mile, with good appliances; we used to be able to stop a train must be running at 35 or 40 miles an hour.

To a Juryman—Can generally tell the speed of a train; think we were running eight miles an hour when we struck the Hyde Park train; might have run 20 rods further had we not collided. Q. How fast must a train, of the size and weight of yours, be running, that it could not be stopped, with three brakes all applied, in three-fourths of a mile? A. I should think it might be 35 or 40 miles an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TESTIMONY OF W. R. ARTHUR, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.

Live in Chicago; am Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad and have been civil engineer about twenty-two years. I know nothing regarding the collision, except having seen the wreck after it had happened. The Illinois Central Railroad Company own the track between Chicago and Calumet, as well as the balance of the road; I, as superintendent, control the movement of all trains running through. The Michigan Central Railroad Company runs its trains between Calumet and Chicago under a contract for that purpose, subject to such police regulations as may be ordered by the Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad. For the purpose of governing the employees of the Illinois Central Road, and regulating the movements of trains thereon, we have a general time card and rules and regulations connected therewith. For the government of trains and employees on all parts of the line south of Calumet to Cairo, and from thence to Dunleith, in addition to this general card, we have a joint time card, applying to that portion of the road between Calumet and Chicago, governing the movement of all trains and men connected therewith while thereon, belonging to whatever road they may. The employees of the Michigan Central road are as much subject to these rules as are those of the Illinois Central. The time card No. 139 is the one that has been in force since the 8th of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. Were it not for the imperfections of machinery and accidents incident to all things human, the figures upon the face of the time card would be all that would be necessary for the movement of trains on any railway. But that not being the case, special rules are necessary to govern employees when trains shall have failed to come up to the general rules laid down for their movement. As to the two trains that collided on Wednesday morning, my opinion as to their relative rights, was that the Hyde Park train was in a position permitted, or authorized, by this time card, and that the Cincinnati express was at that time there in violation of the rules of this time card, for the following reasons, viz: Rule 5th requires all regular trains going to Chicago when fifteen minutes or more behind time to run around the curve at the Five Mile Side Track with great care. The curve of the five-mile track here referred to is the one commencing just south of Kenwood and extending some distance south of Hyde Park. By "great care, when a train is behind time," I understand that those in charge of a train will run it at such speed that they can stop it in such a distance as they may be able to see from the engine or train. A train at Kenwood station can be seen, of a clear day, or such a morning as that of the accident, from the foot-board of an engine from a point 1,800 or 2,000 feet south. A train moving at such speed as caution would require of a train three-quarters of an hour behind time, can be stopped by the usual number of brakemen within 600 feet. On a curve, of the character at Five Mile Side Track, which has a radius of 5,800 feet, I would consider a delayed train to move with caution, when it did not exceed 15 to 20 miles per hour, for the reason that you can see a train on a level from the engine in an open country as that is at that point, at least 1,200 feet. The proper means being applied to a train running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, would make the rate of speed entirely safe where you can see 1200 feet in advance. The reasons why the Hyde Park train was authorized to be where it was, were, that by this time card it has no restrictions limiting its movements, except the figures upon the face of the card. When it shall vary from these figures, there is a positive rule requiring all other trains to look out for it and to run with caution. The rule is as follows: "Look out for Hyde Park train at all places between Sixth street, near Southern Railroad crossing and Chicago." The following rule: "At and from Calumet, trains going north will have the right of road, according to the numbers on this card, the lowest number taking precedence, and trains following on close time will keep a good look out for the preceding train," does not govern the movements of the Hyde Park train, for the reason that it does not reach Calumet by seven miles. Nor does it apply to any trains off of time. The object of it is, when two trains may arrive at the Calumet, on the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroad, by the time card, then the highest class train is given the precedence and is so numbered. In this time card trains No. 2 and No. 4 should leave Calumet for Chicago at 6.40. And by the above rule the rights of these trains are fixed. Rule No. 4, which governs delayed trains at Calumet, is as follows: "Passenger trains, when 15 minutes or more behind time will run with caution between Calumet and Chicago, and freight trains have liberty to proceed towards Chicago after such time (15 minutes) if the passenger trains are not in sight, provided trains are not in opposite directions." I would say further that a train behind time should not need a flag behind. It is only necessary when unable to proceed.

To the Foreman—I got up the rules on the time table in question. The figures are gotten up by the Superintendent of the C. B. & Quincy, the Michigan Central and the Illinois Central. Q. What are the relative duties of the engineer and the conductor on a train? A. I should blame both in all delayed trains. In running too fast I should generally first blame the engineer, who is under the orders of the conductor, and most directed to break a well-known rule. The Michigan Central train left Calumet at 7:30 and stopped at the Southern crossing; at the Michigan Southern crossing, where it is necessary to come to a full stop, the time lost in stopping and starting up again to full speed will consume 1½ minutes; they arrived at Kenwood at 7:48, giving 18 minutes from Calumet to Kenwood, two of which were consumed in making stoppages, leaving thirteen minutes running time, to say nothing about the lost time in starting at Calumet, and breaking up before the collision at Kenwood; the distance is 8½ miles, which would require the train to run at the rate of 31 miles an hour to do it.

To the Coroner—A baggageman, conductor and brakeman are sufficient for an ordinary train of three cars; they can easily brake any train in 400 or 500 feet whenever running at 20 miles an hour; it is the duty of the conductor to check the engineer when he thinks he is running too fast. Q. At what rate of speed may a train come around the curve alluded to, and be considered running with care. A. On time, 25 or 30 miles; out of time, 15 or 20 miles; for the reason that at almost any point of the curve you can see clearly twelve hundred feet, and with all the help and know the three men on that train could have stopped within 600 feet. I think the engineer could have stopped it alone in the entire 1,200 feet. No engine, of any capacity, could have got out of the way of the Cincinnati express, standing as the Hyde Park train was standing. Even an unencumbered engine could not have done it.

TESTIMONY OF H. E. SARGENT, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD.

I am General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad; have been railroading for eighteen years; was never an engineer. I will state the relative position of the two roads at Chicago. The Michigan Central and Illinois Central Roads own the depot in common. The Illinois Central owns track and right of way to Calumet. The Michigan Central runs its trains over the Illinois Central, between Calumet and Chicago, under a contract. The M. C. R. R. Co. furnish to the Ill. Cen. R. R. company, the time which they wish their trains to occupy between Chicago and Calumet. The Superintendent of the Ill. C.R.R. divides this time over the road between Chicago and Calumet as he chooses; any little variation of time is always a matter of compromise between himself and the agent of the Michigan Cent. Railroad at this city. The M. C. R. R. trains are run by the rules and regulations furnished by the Ill. C. R. R.; it has been stated here that the M. C. R. R. passenger trains run faster past Hyde Park, than those of the Ill. C. R. R.; by observing the time card of the Ill. C. R. R. in use between Calumet and Chicago it will be seen that no passenger train of the M. C. R. R. occupies more than 40 minutes between the two points either way, while only one passenger train of the Ill. Central road uses the same time; our trains are necessarily run faster than theirs from the competition between the three lines to the seaboard; by the time card No. 139 of the Ill. C. R. R. governing trains between Chicago and the Calumet—and as is expressed, "by which all trains are to be governed," the Cincinnati Express of the M. C. R. R. is numbered "3," and the Ill. C. R. R. Hyde Park is numbered "5," under the head of "trains going north;" on the morning of Wednesday, is shown by the testimony of Mr. Brown, engineer, and Mr. Cook, conductor, as nearly as may be, that this train left Calumet at 7:30 A. M., being fifty minutes late. It stopped at M. S. & N. I. R. R. crossing. Mr. Brown states that he took out his watch, and I think does not give the exact time, but examining his time card says he thought the Hyde Park train, which is timed to leave Wood Lawn at 7:25, should be nearly to the engine house, where it is due at 7:30. He also states that he saw nothing of the Hyde Park train. He says the collision occurred at 7:50, which would leave 20 minutes for him to run from Calumet to the point of the collision. Mr. Mott, who took the Hyde Park train at Hyde Park, states that he heard some one remark as the train was leaving the depot that it was twelve minutes behind time. He says that he took out his own watch and found this to be the case; from Calumet to Kenwood is 8 3-5 miles; if this testimony is correct it would make a rate of speed of about 25 miles an hour, which is just about the rate of speed allowed to these trains between Calumet and Chicago; Mr. Brown states that on leaving Calumet his engine indicated about 100 pounds of steam: he intimates also that he opened his throttle fully, and, I think, states he came at a rate of from 30 to 35 miles per hour until he slacked up at the Southern crossing—that he did the same on leaving that point, shutting off some upon reaching Woodlawn, traversing the curve at a rate of about 20 miles per hour—or that was his rate of speed when he left the curve and came in sight of the Hyde Park train; in thus running he should be governed by the rule of the joint table, which says, "Look out for Hyde Park trains between switch near S. R. R. crossing and Chicago." By this time table, by which we suppose all trains are to be governed, and from which I think no officer or employee of the M. C. R. R. company was aware that the Hyde Park train was excepted, the Cincinnati train had the right to the track, however much behind time, provided it did not interfere with trains running in the same direction when upon card time. The Cincinnati Express should also observe strictly the third and fifth rules on this joint time card; I will state here, without regard to its being right with either party, for or against, that I have to-day been informed by an old conductor, who several years since ran trains between Calumet and Chicago, that this rule was prepared to govern trains when there was considerable single track between Calumet and Chicago, when there was a track beside called the five mile side track, situated upon the curve and which was used for the convenience of construction trains and others in meeting, but which track has been removed.

In the rules for the government of the running of trains on all roads, there are many—particularly those calculated to ensure the safety of trains—which are very nearly alike. On the general time table of the Ill. C. R. R. there is printed upon the back, "Regulations for the running of trains," stating that "both engineers and conductors will be held responsible for any violation of these rules." Rule 11, table of July 28th, says: "If it shall be found impracticable, from any cause, for a train in passing from one station to another to reach the station to which it is proceeding in season, and another train is expected, then a conductor shall send a man in the direction of the approaching train with a flag by day, or a lantern by night, to give notice of his position; and should it be necessary to back a train, a man must be sent in advance around curves and a sharp lookout observed. I find a similar rule on the time card of the G. & C. U. R. R. It is rule No. 22.

[This rule in brief sets forth that in cases of detention a man be sent back and forward to warn all approaching trains. Rule No. 12 of the New York Central road, in their card for November 4, 1861, is to a similar purport. It calls for men to be sent back half a mile with flags or lanterns, under similar circumstances, whether a following train was expected or not. The time table of the Boston and Worcester Railroad for November, 1860, rule No. 15, provides that a man should be sent back one mile.]

Now, I suppose that the rule No. 11, on the time card of the I. C. R. R., governs the officers and employees of both the I. C. R. R. Co. and the M. C. R. R. Co., as much between Calumet and Chicago as upon the main road. The same rule is found on the time card of the M. C. R. R.—rule No. 26. Rule No. 28, says that the swinging of a lantern or flag, or even the waving of a hat, should be noticed. Now as to the speed of the different trains, with reference to the figures as shown upon this joint-time table. The Cincinnati train uses 16 minutes from Woodlawn to the engine house, a distance of 6½ miles, which is about 25 miles an hour. The Hyde Park train is allowed by the same card 25 minutes to run the same distance, which is about 15 miles per hour. The M. C. R. R. train was drawn by a first class 24 to 26 ton engine, as nearly as I can judge in good order, and had a train consisting of one baggage car and four first class coaches. The baggage car would weigh about 15 tons; the passenger cars weigh 16 tons each, in all 79 tons of load behind the tender, exclusive of passengers. The passenger cars had all a double action brake which forced up at either end; the friction is applied to both sets of trucks; I give an estimate of the Ill. Central train; I call their baggage and first-class cars 13 tons each; 3 cars of wood, cars and load, 9 tons each, making 56 tons behind the tender. An engineer has estimated the weight of their locomotives at 16 tons. It appears by the testimony of one or more witnesses, that the Hyde Park train, on the morning of the collision, left Woodlawn about three minutes late; it proceeded to the wood track, and shut off the switch, uncoupled from the baggage cars, ran past the switch, back into the road track, and drew out three cars of wood, backing them down, coupled to its former baggage and passenger coaches and proceeded to Hyde Park, where it stopped and took on passengers. It then started, proceeded to Kenwood, where it again stopped. In the action of starting, or just after starting, the Cincinnati Express appeared around the curve and before it had been fully stopped, struck the Hyde Park train. It is shown by the testimony of Mr. Mott, that the Hyde Park train arrived at or left Hyde Park about 12 minutes late. The testimony of Mr. Brown shows the train to be 18 minutes late, when struck by his engine. It is not shown, nor claimed to be shown after the Hyde Park train, leaving Woodlawn late, running over a bad road, stopping to take on wood and passengers at obscure points, took the precaution to leave any person to signalize the expected train. The Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company assumes that the Hyde Park train had the right to the road as an irregular train at any time, under the rule of "look out for the Hyde Park trains at all places between switch near Southern Railroad crossing and Chicago;" I think no officer or employee of the Michigan Central Railroad Company was ever instructed, or even so understood; but if it is admitted that it had this right by the cardinal rules of governing of all trains to insure safety, that train had no right to the track as "irregular," unless fully guarded against possibility of accident from any approaching train. Whatever is claimed in favor of the Hyde Park train, I suppose the common rules and provisions to insure safety are not waived in its favor.

Mr. Sargent here alluded to the statement of Mr. Arthur concerning the use of a bell-rope. He thought it necessary on all trains.

I consider the accident solely caused by the neglect of the Hyde Park train to send back or leave proper signals to warn the train due, in consequence to its being behind time.

To Mr. Hoves.—The next train due after the Cincinnati Express train was the regular Illinois Central passenger train, due at 8:40. Perhaps there was a Michigan C. R. R. irregular freight train awaiting the Cincinnati and to come in behind it. It would get to point of collision about 20 minutes after the other. After the collision a flag was sent back. Q. Was it not impossible for the Cincinnati Express to reach the city on time? A. It was. Q. Then why was it not the duty of its conductor to send back a flag as soon as he found it out for the guidance of the following train? A. Why, it would not be agreeable to common sense. Q. Well, then why should the Hyde Park train do so? A. It was a slow train stopped frequently, and should have sent out flags to guard fast trains. Q. If your Cincinnati train was running, as appears evident, at 40 miles an hour, then what was the duty of the Hyde Park train? A. I do not see that the case is at all changed.

The inquest here adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

ARREST OF A RUNAWAY EXPRESS AGENT.—Some time since, one J. W. Girard, local agent of the United States Express Company at Sidney, Ohio, deserted his wife, married another woman who had been divorced from her husband, stole a large sum of money from the Express Company and ran away. His whereabouts for a long time remained a secret, but were discovered to be at Marengo in this State, by letters which his unlawful wife wrote back to Ohio. Mr. Matthews, General Agent of the U. S. Express Company at Cleveland, Ohio, set out upon the track, and arrived in this city day before yesterday. In company with officer Douglas he proceeded to Marengo and found the embezzler living in fine style, under the name of William Williams. He had bought a house, furnished it thoroughly and elegantly, and was about going into partnership with another party in the grain business, when the arrival of Mr. Matthews nipped his schemes in the bud. He was taken into arrest and passed through this city to-day, on his way to Dayton, Ohio. He acknowledged to the officer the larceny of money, and vainly endeavored to settle by offering his note for the amount.

SOUTH SIDE SKATING PARK.—The managers of the South Side Skating Park give a grand carnival on the ice this evening and will introduce several novelties.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—We learn that the War Fund Committee of the Board of Supervisors will be at the Supervisors' Room, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, to pay the wives of volunteers one week's allowance.

SHAKSPEAREAN WEEK—PROCTOR AND MISS HOSMER.—The representation of the legitimate drama at McVicker's this week, has shown improvement and marked promise in Proctor, with the possession of heretofore unknown talent in Miss Hosmer, adapted to the highest tragic range of character. Nature herein, in her acting, with a quiet dignity of bearing and power, is prominent. The approbation of the audience in the scene with Iago, last Thursday evening, was but a just tribute. Her Lady Macbeth, on Tuesday evening, has been honorably commented upon; the first act and the mad scene particularly. Miss Hosmer has been here but a few months; unnoticed by the press, but always gaining in favor with the audience, not only for her artistic merit but as a lady of worth. As she progresses she will and should receive due acknowledgment for developed powers.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have just received their second supply of those Turkey morocco covered pocket diaries for 1862. The assortment in regard to sizes is now complete. All can be suited with size and quality at prices much below the usual standard. A visit to McNally's and an examination of his assortment will convince any one of the fact that for style and beauty they are unequalled in the city.

WAR MEETING.—The Young Men's Christian Association hold their fourth meeting for the soldiers in the Methodist Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, on Sabbath evening next. These meetings are decidedly popular, and a credit to the Association. They should be liberally sustained by the public.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a small cottage at the corner of Rucker and Second streets, owned and occupied by one John O'Brien. The building was valued at $100. The origin of the fire was traced to a defective chimney.

PERSONAL.—We are informed that the alleged election of field officers in the Mechanic Fuseller regiment did not take place. Major Ducat, owing to the state of his health, has declined the command of the regiment, and will soon rejoin his own regiment, the Twelfth Illinois, at Paducah.

☞ Mirasole will give his first Saturday Party this evening at his Academy, corner Clark and Madison streets, and invites his pupils and friends.

☞ Remember the Panorama of the Bible will be exhibited at Metropolitan Hall this afternoon at three o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Managers of the House for Aged Ladies will be held to-day (Saturday) at the residence of Mrs. Raymond, No. 180 Wabash avenue, at three o'clock.

☞ Jewett & Co., 56 Dearborn street, sell at ten o'clock this morning 50 packages of cognac and whisky; 200 dozen flavoring extracts; 100 boxes ground coffee, etc.

The Sanitary Commission.

The following letter received in this city tells its own story:

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 4, 1861.

REV. R. FALSOM—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 31st ult. and also a box containing the articles, came safely to hand. If there is an agency which is accomplishing more in promoting the health, relieving the distress and supplying the deficiencies of the United States Army than the "Sanitary Commission," I have yet to become acquainted with it. Our regiment had so many encouraging promises from individuals, and they have so often failed to furnish anything, that when I informed my sick that 100 men were going to obtain a box of "Hospital Stores" from you, they thought it too good to be true. But since the "arrival," the "boys" all unite in praising the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and not only a highly efficient, but an eminently charitable institution. If I can at any time say or do anything that will advance the interests of such a purely charitable and beneficial cause, you have but to command me.

If you can send me some "fruits" and "miscellaneous reading," they will be most gratefully received, and I shall see to it that they are used to advantage. We have nine companies together now, and you can send what you think proper to my address.

A. J. CRAIN,
Surgeon, Hospital 2nd Reg. Ill. Cavalry.

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. jn7-1m

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h321-ly

"Tans, freckles, pimples, candid truth must say,
Are envious clouds that darken beauty's ray;
A classic face, it sallow who admires,
And at the sight of blotches, Love retires."

Ladies, to remove tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, etc., use Laird's *Bloom of Youth*, or Liquid Pearl. It gives the skin a soft, satin-like texture, and imparts a freshness, smoothness, and transparency that can only be produced by this invaluable article. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House. ja8-6t

☞ J. Insco Williams's celebrated Panorama of the Bible will be exhibited in Metropolitan Hall each evening this week; also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. jan8-3t.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards, and splendid Monograms, by "Yankee Card Writer at Tremont House." jn7-5t

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Preaching in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, to-morrow morning, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey, at half-past ten o'clock. Hereafter Divine service will be held in this church both morning and evening at the usual hour.

—Rev. Professor Haven will preach in the New England Congregational Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

—The only free Episcopal Church on the North Side is located between Indiana and Franklin streets, where Divine service is held at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

MARRIED.

At Byron, Ill., on the 1st of January, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Stoddard, Mr SIMPSON W. ROBINSON to Miss ANNE C. MICHAEL, all of Ogle county.

DIED.

In this city, January 10th, LORA, only child of Manning S. and Mary E. Post. Aged 7 years.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of ABRAM PALMAUTER, who died in this city, on the 4th inst., will be held at his late residence, 120 South Jefferson street, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 Wabash Avenue.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1862.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.
The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise. B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, December, 1861.

Lottery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. ... Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street N. Y.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ... Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. ...

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. ...

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, ...

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.— ...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862.

The marked feature in the money market for the day is the rise in the price of gold. The morning opened without any special change except, perhaps, an increased firmness in the views of both buyers and sellers; but prices were 3 ⅌ cent. buying and 4 ⅌ cent selling. Towards the close, buyers were willing to pay 3½@3¾ ⅌ cent. premium, and 4 ⅌ cent was the usual selling rate. The advance equals 1 ⅌ cent. all round. The rise was not owing to any unusual demand, so far as we could observe; but prices here have been considerably below those ruling in New York, and holders were unwilling to sell at figures so far below those of New York. In the morning some shipments East were reported, but the amounts we did not learn.

Currency is still scarce, but the supply is gradually improving. The large parcels sent into the country last week to invest in pork are now returning in the ordinary course of trade, and we notice a larger admixture of eastern funds. The danger is that in a few weeks we shall see entirely too much of it. The banks there, relieved from the responsibility of redeeming their issues, will be willing to supply the West with currency on "the most favorable terms." While the Iowa, Indiana and Ohio State banks pay specie, and coin is 4@5 ⅌ per cent. in New York, it will be a very nice operation for eastern banks to supply the West with currency. The express companies will very soon have their money chests in transit full of these "promises to pay," which promises, it is known beforehand, will not be kept.

Business to-day has been dull at the banks, and with the exception of the rise in coin, nothing has occurred to vary the usual routine in the financial affairs of the city. Exchange was abundant at ½ per cent. premium, banker's selling rate, and par was all holders could obtain, and bankers were not anxious to buy even at that. Still they managed to take all offered by customers.

Money is very sensibly closer. For the present it could scarcely be otherwise. The Indiana Branches have been doing little or nothing for some time, and withal they have been for the last week or two rapidly withdrawing their circulation. Indiana, Ohio and Iowa money has been laid aside since it has been known that they were determined not to suspend specie payments; the Bank of Montreal has been very sparing of its circulation, and whoever had any coin has been disposed to hoard it. From such a state of things an increasing stringency is inevitable. But if the Eastern banks remain in suspension, and the Government issues an additional hundred millions of Treasury notes, currency will be only too abundant a few weeks hence.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote as follows from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

An extreme scarcity of money continues to be the most prominent feature in commercial circles. Our banks have a large share of their means locked up in produce paper, and under the present unsettled aspect of financial affairs they feel it to be their duty to strengthen themselves as much as possible rather than enlarge their line of discounts. Just as soon as there is any relaxation from the monetary stringency now existing in the large cities of the East, capital will undoubtedly begin to find its way out here, but in the meantime our own banks can do but little towards keeping business in motion.

We have no change to note in exchange or coin. The former is in quite sufficient supply to meet all present demand at the rates asked. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York sight	½@¾ prem.	1 prem.
Gold	1¼@2 prem.	3 prem.

SOUTHERN DEBTS.—The chief Mercantile Agency in our city—established and maintained at a heavy cost, expressly to enable our merchants to determine whom in all parts of the country they might safely trust—has been collecting the statistics of Southern mercantile indebtedness to the North, and its returns indicate that the aggregate amount is about three hundred millions of dollars. New York, of course, loses the greater part of this amount—something over two hundred millions—while Philadelphia stands next; Boston lagging far behind, Newark, New Haven, &c., of course, lose heavily, though they are not named in the report. And it must be borne in mind that these investigations and aggregates relate only to the failures and repudiations of 1861. There were—to go no further back—commercial revulsions in 1837, in 1840-1, in 1854, and in 1857, the North in every case losing heavily through the bankruptcy of Southern debtors. The absolute, irrecoverable loss of the North by Southern failures in 1837 alone cannot have fallen below one hundred millions of dollars. But let us, for the present, confine our attention to the three hundred millions which have recently taken leave of us.

These three hundred millions are one of the chief financial pillars of the slaveholder's rebellion. A leading South Carolina secessionist assigned to us in November, 1860, the universal prevalence and pressure of debt in the South as one strong reason for rebellion and disunion. Almost every one in the South, he said, was buried in debt, and ready to welcome revolution as a means of escaping its burdens, annoyances and humiliations. The Southern traders, who were the more immediate debtors to the North, supposed they had secured by secession, not only immunity from suit, but exemption from payment. To them the rebellion commended itself as a mode of escaping their debts practically equivalent to paying them. But the rebel leaders knew a trick worth two of theirs. They *confiscated* every debt due from a resident of the Confederacy to an enemy—that is, a Unionist—as well as all property of Unionists within their reach; so that the Southern traders found themselves in the hands of a new creditor far more rigorous and imperative than their old ones. The rebel despotism assumed and exercised the power of taking possession of any merchant's books and papers, and ascertaining therefrom the amount of his indebtedness in the loyal states—which amount he was required to hand over forthwith to the Confederate collectors. In default of money, they would take it in provisions, or any kind of wares and fabrics needed in their armies; but have it they must. The merchants had thus gained a remorseless creditor instead of one more lenient, and were compelled to pay their debts in full, without discharging them in the eye of either law or conscience. They could be hauled before tribunals and compelled to disclose the existence and amount of any debt not otherwise discovered, and of any property or evidences of debt held by them in trust for loyal men. Thus the heavy debt due from the South to the North became one of the principal resources of the rebellion.

Of this aggregate, but a small proportion was due to "Black Republicans" or "Abolitionists." Probably seven-eighths of it was owing to men who had always argued, voted, and spent their money for whatever party ticket or cause they supposed most acceptable to our Southern brethren. In this belief they made superhuman efforts and contributions in the Presidential canvass of 1860. They have their reward in the confiscation of their debts, of their interests in Southern banks, railroads, &c., &c., and in the capture and sinking of their ships on the high seas by privateers. This, surely, cannot be the entertainment to which they invited themselves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad from January 1st to January 8th:

	1861.	1862.		
Freight	$18,939.90	$15,494.59	$3,446.30	Dec.
Passengers	5,669.95	5,464.38	205.57	Dec.
Mails, etc.	900.00	1,000.00	100.00	Inc.
Total	$25,509.92	$21,957.97	$3,551.95	Dec.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF DAVENPORT.—The following is the monthly abstract of the assets, liabilities and condition of the State Bank of Iowa, Merchants' Branch, at Davenport, for Monday, January 6th, 1862:

ASSETS:

Safety Fund	$23,000.00
Specie	78,100.00
Notes of other Banks	51,669.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	40,303.26
Cash Items	192.50
State Bonds and Warrants	11,676.88
Bank Stock	2,250.00
State of Iowa	673.86
Notes and Bills Discounted	84,561.50
Personal Property	1,019.00
Real Estate	690.46
	$294,046.56

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$45,540.00
Notes in Circulation	54,740.00
Due to Banks	6,281.53
Deposits	182,948.02
Surplus	4,537.01
	$294,046.56

G. L. DAVENPORT, President.
B. B. WOODWARD, Cashier.

We direct attention to the circulation and coin items, showing why the Iowa banks have determined to continue to pay specie.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	81¾	82⅜
Galena	66¾	68
Rock Island	52⅞	53½
Burlington and Quincy	57¾	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	42	42⅜
Michigan Central	50	50⅝
Michigan Southern (common)	20¾	20⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	36¾	37½
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	41¾	....
Missouri 6s	41½	41½
Virginia 6s	49½	49½

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING January 10, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1290	5087	300	....	707	607
R I R R	610	9100	1400	500	....	800
Ill C R R	636	2780	7915	2085	160	405
C B & Q R R	470	17964	4090	....	....	340
N W R R	1977	3530	360	....	697	....
A & St L R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4983	38461	14125	2585	1564	2150

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	960	667	26	3700	....	....
R I R R	509	657	93	16770	48945	....
Ill C R R	478	682	64	31400	75000	....
C B & Q R R	287	438	32	9406	109925	....
N W R R	....	100	63	5983	....	....
A & St L R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2134	2702	264	64319	157785	....

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to only 4,906. The market for Live Hogs was dull, and we note a decline of 5c ⅌ 100 lbs. At the opening, holders were asking an advance, but, owing to light receipts, and the fact that packers were pretty well supplied from the purchases of the last few days, buyers almost entirely withdrew, and the consequence was that those pressed to sale had to submit to a decline. About 3,000 head changed hands at $2.20@2.35—the depreciation being principally felt in heavy hogs. The weather was more favorable for Dressed Hogs, and the market was very firm, but no material advance was established—the sales ranging from $2.60@2.85 for light to heavy, and $3.00 for a lot of 600 choice hogs killed here.

There was a better feeling in the market for Provisions, and we note an advance in Mess Pork of 12½c—with sales of 900 brls at $8.85@9.00 for city, and $8.60@8.75 for country packed. There was a better inquiry for Lard, and the market was a shade higher—about 800 pkgs having changed hands at 6¾c for prime city steam-rendered, 6⅝c for country kettle-rendered, and 6c for No 1 Lard. English Meats are in fair demand, but the offerings are light, and we note a sale of only 50 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4¼c. A small lot of country-cured pickled Hams was sold at $11 ⅌ tierce.

There was a good demand to-day for Flour, but at no better prices. About 3,000 brls were sold at $3.40@3.80 for medium to very good Spring extras; $3.75 for good Red Winter; and $4.12½@4.15 for White Winter extras. Wheat was in better request, and the market advanced ½c ⅌ bushel, with sales of No. 1 Spring at 70@70½c, and No. 2 Spring at 65@65½c—closing firm, at the outside quotations. Corn was dull and heavy, with light sales at 21@23½c for Mixed in store. New Corn in store was in better demand and ½c advance was paid—with sales at 18@19c. Rye advanced ½c—sales being made at 33@33½c for No. 1 in store. Barley and Oats were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Hides steady. Tallow was more active—with sales of city at 7½@7¾c.

There is an active speculative demand for Highwines, in consequence of the prospect there is of an excise duty being passed by Congress, and the market to-day was excited—prices having advanced 1@2c ⅌ gallon, with sales at 15@17c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY, EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862.

PROVISIONS.—There is a more active demand for Mess Pork, and the market is 12½c higher. Lard is also in better request and firmer. Sales were:—300 brls city packed Mess Pork at $9.00; 305 brls do at $8.95; 100 brls country packed do at $8.75; 60 brls do at $8.62½; 300 tres prime steam-rendered Lard at 6¾c; 50 tres prime kettle-rendered (country), at 6⅝c; 400 kegs No. 1 Lard at 6c; 38 tres Pickled Hams (country) at $11.00 on track. 50 brls Cumberland Middles, at 4¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2779. The change in the weather this morning caused a firmer market, and holders generally asked an advance, which buyers did not accede to, and the transaction were consequently very light. A lot of 600 very choice (killed here) was sold at $3.00; but for ordinary lots of heavy hogs it was difficult to sell at over $2.80. The sales were:

600 Hogs averaging	300 lbs at		$3.00
66	304		2.80
30	300		2.80
4	300		2.80
61	287		2.80
148	226		2.80
29	260		2.80
31	240		2.75
30	200		2.75
60	250		2.75
30	at $2.60@2.80—dividing on 200 lbs.		
116	at 2.60@2.75—on 200 lbs.		

FLOUR—Received, 4,983. There was a better demand for flour to-day, but there is no visible improvement in the market. Sales were:—200 brls good white winter extras at $4.15; 100 brls do at $4.12½; 140 barrels Red winter extra at $3.75; 100 brls "Buckeye," 100 brls "Batavia" and 300 brls good round hoop extras—all at $3.60; 500 brls good extras at $3.50@3.60; 200 brls good extras at $3.55; 116 brls "Tipton" on p.t.; 187 brls "Home Trade" at $3.40; 800 brls "Æolian" on p. t.; 200 brls "Wreath" do at $3.40.

WHEAT—Received, 38,461 bu. The market has advanced ½c ⅌ bu. Sales, 400 bu No 2 Red winter in store at 78c; 2000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 70c; 2000 bu do at 70½c; 18,000 bu do at 70½c; 3000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65c; 3000 bu do at 65¼c; 10,000 bu do at 65½c; 2500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 53c; 500 bags good milling club at 70c on track; 400 bags do at 69½c.

CORN—Received 14,125 bu. Market dull. Sales 5,000 bu mixed in store at 23½c; 3,000 bu do at 23¼c. New Corn in store 1c better. Sales 1,000 bu at 18c; 1,000 bu at 18¼; 1,000 bu at 18½c; 1,000 bu at 19c.

OATS—Received, 2,585 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales, 500 bu No. 1 at 16c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,564 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in store at 33c; 400 bu do at 33½c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,152 bu. Market quiet 300 bags good at 36c on track.

HIGHWINES—Owing to the expectation of a tax on Highwines, there is an active speculative demand, and the market has advanced 1@2c. Sales 50 brls at 15c; 50 brls at 16c; 50 brls at 17c; 500 brls, to arrive, at 15c.

BUTTER—Dull at 6@8c for common to good.

EGGS—Plenty and dull at 12@13c.

POULTRY—Chickens $1.00 ⅌ doz; Turkeys 4c ⅌ lb.

GAME—Prairie Chickens $1.25 ⅌ doz; Quail 50c ⅌ doz.

HIDES—Dry Flint 11@11½c; Green Salted 5@5½c. From second hands the latter are dull at 6c.

TALLOW—10 tons prime packers' at 7½c; 32 brls butchers' at 7¼c.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For Week ending Jan. 10, 1862.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1862.

The receipts of Live Stock during the week have been as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Jan. 10	1,931	29,948
" " Jan. 4	3,516	72,600
" " Dec. 30	1,188	37,938
" " Dec. 23	2,952	38,095
" " Dec. 16	1,948	23,645
" " Dec. 9	2,271	48,893
" " Dec. 2	2,781	30,107

[As the Cattle market days have been changed from Sunday to Thursday and Friday, we give in the above table the receipts, as stated, for the week ending Jan. 10, although it is really only four days since the date of our last weekly review.]

BEEF CATTLE.—Owing to the immense receipts of Hogs last week, nearly all the packing houses stopped cutting beef, and operated almost entirely on pork. This took out of the market several of the heaviest buyers, which, coupled with the fact that shippers could not get cars to send their stock East, rendered the market throughout the week extremely dull, and prices fell 20@25c per 100 lbs. Yesterday there was rather more inquiry, but the improvement was but light. To-day, however, under the diminished receipts, and also the light supply of hogs, the packers began to buy tierce beef Cattle, and this also induced the shippers to operate more freely—under which the market became more active and closed firm, with an upward tendency.

The quality of the Cattle in the market this week, however, is not as good as for some weeks past, and partly to this fact is to be attributed the decline. The bulk of the receipts was from Southern and Central Illinois and Iowa. Only a few droves came in from Missouri. Drovers from that State say the good cattle are mostly taken by army contractors.

The prices paid range from $2.60@3.00 for good to extra choice; $2.25@2.60 for medium to fair; and $1.40@2.00 for common scallawags.

At Sherman's Yards there were several small lots of extra choice. Adams, of Monmouth, Ill., had 10 very fat, smooth steers, averaging 1,616 lbs, which were sold to J. J. Gibbs for C. P. Albee, city butcher, at $2.90, which was the highest price paid, except for a lot of six which were picked out of a lot and sold to Cragin & Co. for $3.00 per 100 lbs. Wiley had a lot of very fine Southern Illinois steers, which were sold to White at $2.90—averaging 1315 lbs. Mr. Quarcy, of Monroe county, Mo., has 94 head—mostly fat oxen—which will average about 1470 lbs. They were fed by himself, and he asks $3.25 for them; but the highest offer made was $3.00—rather than accept which he will ship East, if he can get cars. Morris & Co. sold to Cragin & Co. 60 head of good steers for tierce beef at $2.65—averaging 1460 lbs. The same firm also sold 192 head to Kifer, for Government contractors, at $2.50@2.55. They were only a medium lot of steers, stags and oxen, and were about the best sale made this week. Morris & Co. also purchased 85 head of good Southern Illinois steers from Geo. Hastings, at $2.65—averaging about 1400 lbs, besides about 100 head of common feeding stock at $1.40@2.00 per 100 lbs. Andrew Brown and Henry Milward, packers, purchased at these yards about 150 head at a range of $2.50@2.80.

At the Michigan Southern Yards the receipts were light, and the sales ranged from $2.00@2.65.

At the Pittsburgh Yards there were several hundred head received, which were sold principally to B. Gray, for shipment to Pittsburgh, for Government, at $2.25@2.65.

At Loomis & Co's Yards there were about 200 head sold at $2.37½@2.60.

The sales yesterday and to-day at the various yards were as follows:

SALES ON THURSDAY.

6 Beeves, averaging	1600 lbs at		$3.00
10	1516		2.90
12	1470		2.75
16	1162		2.60
16	1489		2.60
15	1400		2.60
3	1500		2.60
32	1530		2.50
17	1166		2.35
19	975		2.25
15	1026		2.25
31	1050		2.25
12	1354		2.25
36	1156		2.25
16	1106		2.20
32	1350	net	5.00

SALES TO-DAY.

30 Beeves, averaging	1315 lbs, at		$2.90
86	1425		2.85
46	1540		2.80
60	1469		2.65
61	1348		2.60
58	1370		2.60
38	1550		2.60
100	1198		2.55
59	1125		2.50
98	1107		2.50
61	1170		2.50
14	1385		2.45
22	1340		2.40
80	1180		2.37½
15	1306		2.30
57	1194		2.30
16	1194		2.30
21	1191		2.25
11	1146		2.25
15	1060		2.00
242	980		2.00
18	1040		2.00
15	1084		1.60
15	985		1.40

At the close of the market the yards were pretty well cleaned of all desirable lots, and a very firm feeling prevailed.

HOGS—Since the date of our last weekly review, the receipts have been light, and the market has recovered from the depression caused by the extraordinary supply of last week—prices having advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs.

To-day, however, the packers being pretty well supplied, and the receipts only moderate, buyers held off, and prices declined about 5c on nearly all kinds, although the depreciation was more marked on heavy hogs. The transactions, however, were unusually light—holders preferring to wait than sell at the offers made. The sales to-day were as follows:

434 Hogs averaging	249 lbs at		$2.25
281	270		2.32
1024	238		2.30
370	266		2.28
1290	253		2.27½
1734	274		2.35

SHEEP—There are none on the market, and under light receipts, the market is firm with a good demand for prime at $4.00 per 100 lbs.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 9th.]

DRESSED HOGS—A marked tendency to a decline was observed yesterday, and holders were, in fact, forced to make some concessions in order to effect sales. The market here, as well as at all points around us, is well supplied, and this, with the prospect of unfavorable weather, has induced a still further decline. Sales were made of some very choice lots at $3.12½; fair averages at $3.00, and inferior lots at $2.80. At the present time of writing the indications point to a still further decline.

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

[From the New York Tribune.]

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.—The market opened this morning with about 3,000 bullocks on sale, including 5 ⅌ sold yesterday, besides about 150 state stock, left over from the hard market of last week. At first, particularly on the sales made on Monday, and somewhat on the earliest sales of the day, the price was slightly advanced on the average of last Tuesday; but when it became generally known that there was a train of some forty cars delayed on the Hudson River railroad, and probably 100 head of local cattle on the Harlem road, besides an unknown quantity on the Central New Jersey road, the trade flagged; and if prices did not decline, it was more difficult to effect sales; and it upon the whole was extremely dull. Nearly all the stock on sale are of a medium class, such as sell at prices equivalent to 8@9½c a pound for the net weight of meat, sellers sinking offal.

There is a decided falling off in the number of first class bullocks; but, fortunately for the butchers, the demand for such is light, or they would certainly have to pay an advance. The weather is very fine; the ground is covered with a few inches of snow, not enough to make good sleighing, and the sun shines brightly, melting the snow a little in the warmest spots, and a good many people are in the market place, but they are not buyers, though it gives a lively look. The proof that it is not lively is seen in the proportionate small number of bullocks sold before dinner time, shortly after which one train arrived with 330 head, leaving nearly twice that number still expected; so that the prospect of a favorable close of the market is not flattering.

There is another circumstance beside the irregular arrival of cattle, which tends to depress the market—some of the brokers think equal to half a cent a pound. This is the failure of Newburgh & Sutton, the largest wholesale buyers and slaughterers of cattle in the city, having killed from one to two hundred head a week for several years, which they have generally bought of the cattle brokers upon four or five weeks' time, and it is estimated that their liabilities to them are $50,000 or $60,000. This for a time will make the sellers very cautious, particularly as a retail butcher has also "gone up" on a fast team. We have no doubt that these failures injure drovers in this market $2 or $3 a head on the average—perhaps more—which can only be guessed at when it is seen how the market closes to-morrow.

War Rumors and the Grain Markets of Europe.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Dec. 30.]

The momentous question of peace or war, according to the hopes and fears of the day, has influenced every market on the Continent. The countries nearest our own now immediately follow the indications of British advices, insomuch that a dull or animated market in London foreshadows the nature of foreign business for a week. France yet is well provided, but as time advances, and her stocks as well as our own get diminished, there will be no safe reckoning on future prices. There has been a general advance of about 1s on wheat throughout the country; but this is not very readily paid, some places being dull and even rather lower. Paris, Belgium, Holland and Germany show somewhat easier rates as an echo to the pacific reports hence about a fortnight back. Venice, Alexandria, and Odessa, however, under the first rumors of war, note a moderate improvement in the value of wheat, although at the latter place there is a large accumulation of stocks in granary, with very open weather for the season. New York has been shipping freely at about previous prices, and *let us yet hope that the commerce of the place will continue to find an outflow in the interest of peace.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

COTTON—Quiet and nominal at 35@36c for middling uplands; 50 bales confiscated Sea Island were sold at 18@20c for inferior.

FLOUR—Shade firmer, and very moderate business for export and home consumption. Sales were, 18,000 brls at $5.50@5.60 for super state; $5.75@5.85 for extra state, chiefly $5.80; for super western $5.25@5.90; for common to medium extra western $5.90@6.00; for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio $6.10@6.75; trade brands—the market closing firm. Canadian a trifle better, with very good moderate demand. Sales of 725 brls at $5.50@5.60 for super; $5.80@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Sales were, 2000 brls at $3.50@4.25. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Unsettled and excited, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 500 brls at 27@27½c, chiefly the inside price, and closing with sellers at these figures.

GRAIN—Wheat quite firm, and sellers somewhat apart in their views. Sales of 6500 bu choice spring at $1.30; 12,000 bu fair Milwaukee club at $1.33; 7,000 bu choice amber Iowa at $1.35½; 6,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.45; 10,800 bu good white western at $1.50. Rye quite firm. Sales of 5,800 bu at 81@83½c. Barley rules firm at 78@84c. Sales of 2500 bu state at 78@86c; sales of 2500 bu at 73@80. There is less doing in corn, but generally without decided change. Sales of 44,000 bu at 66c for mixed western in store, 66½c for delivered. We notice sales of 3,000 bu medium beans at $2.00@2.25. Oats a little easier. Sales at 41@42c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork rather more active, however there is no decided change in price. Sales, 200 brls at $11.75@12.25 for mess, $13.50@13.87½ for city cut prime mess, $8.00@8.50 for prime. Beef quiet and firm. Sales, 150 brls at $4.00@4.50 for prime, $5.00@5.50 for mess, $10.00@12.00 for repacked mess, $13.75@14.00 for extra mess; prime mess beef rules firm with fair demand. Beef hams dull at 14@15c. Cut meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides in good demand. Sales, 1,125 boxes at 6¾@7c for western and city; Cumberland cut middles at 7¼@7½c; short ribbed do at 7½c. Dressed hogs steady at 4@4¼c. Lard firm and in fair demand. Sales, 2,650 brls at 7⅜@8⅛c; 4,000 kegs at 9c; included in sales are 1,000 brls prime steam, to arrive, at 8¼c. Butter selling at 15c for Ohio, 17@20c for state. Cheese dull at 5¼@6c.

GROCERIES.—Molasses quiet. Sales 10 hhds P R at 40c; 10 hhds N O at 50@55c.

STOCKS—Active and higher, closing buoyant. C & R I 53¼; C & T 37½; Gal & C 68; Ill C scrip 62⅜; Pan 112½; M S 20¾; do gtd 43¼; Harl 13¾; do pfd 31¼; M C 50¾; Erie 25; do pfd 50¼; N Y C 82⅞; Pac Mail 97½; U S 6s '81, 89; coupons 90.

Wanted.

WANTED—Permanent employment, by a good penman, who can give satisfactory references as to honesty, capacity and fidelity. A railroad office preferred. Please address P. O. Box 3062.

WANTED.—Parties wishing to Invest in Ear Corn at 10 cents per bushel (of 75 pounds), at a point 100 miles from Chicago, will please address Box 2514, Chicago. Satisfactory references or security given for faithful performance of contract.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 5960.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 100 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1632. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three-cent stamp, to J. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4228.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. Merchandise Wanted—Any person having Merchandise, of any description, in the city or country, to exchange for Land and Cash (or otherwise) in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000, can make purchases by addressing "Merchant," P. O. Box 312, Chicago, Ill.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell a newly invented Patent Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S, northeast corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, or address P. O. Box 2033, Chicago, Ill.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A gentleman of large experience and business habits, is desirous of forming a partnership, or joining a concern having capital to make advances, in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in Chicago. Having a large Eastern acquaintance and facilities for obtaining consignments for purchases for Eastern account, and first-rate Western connections, he could command a large and profitable business. Satisfactory references given. Address "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 6170.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago.

A CLOSE BUYER.—North of North Avenue. Wanted—two good vacant lots, or two lots with a moderate sized and convenient house. Apply, by letter, to "D," Land Department, I. C. R. R. Company.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two story Frame House, No. 23 Edina Place, nine good rooms, closets, and barn, &c., in good repair. Apply to J. H. MARSHALL, 27 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A first-class four story Basement House, No. 236 Indiana street. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, at Waite & Towne, 120 Washington street.

TO RENT.—I will let my House, including furniture and grounds, to a suitable tenant, stable, &c., &c., corner of Indiana avenue and North street. A. HUNTINGTON.

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 123 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 30x150 feet. Rent $1000 per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner Clark and S. Water sts.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1343.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 48 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARD—And pleasant rooms may be obtained by applying soon, at No. 26 Lake street.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 280 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—157 State street.—A pleasant front room in a private family, where there are no other boarders.

For Sale.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—We offer for sale the Stock, Furniture, and Lease, of the Drug Store, heretofore owned and occupied by C. H. Jephson, No. 224 State Street, Chicago. SMITH & DWYER, 92 Lake street.

VESSEL FOR SALE—One-half interest in a Grain Vessel, 12,000 bushels capacity, for sale upon liberal terms and at a low price. Address "A. B.," Chicago P. O., Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$1200 worth of SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES will be exchanged for city property. Also lands in Iowa and on the Illinois Central Road to exchange. Will pay some money if a property suits. ... Apply to W. LINDSEY, Clarendon House, No. 308 Randolph street, or address Post Office Box 1922.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 125 ... Apply to J. LEWIS LAKE, 86 Clark street.

Amusements.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL ... North Side, foot of Ontario street ... Saturday evening, Jan. 11 ... Season tickets for sale at the door. ... Ladies 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.
First night of the popular American Tragedian MR. PROCTOR, who will appear this evening, FOR THE JIBBENAINOSAY, in his powerful character of ... SATURDAY EVENING, January 11th, 1862, will be acted the wild and stirring drama of Nick of the Woods.
Supported by Mr. Vicker, as Bloody Nathan; Miss Hosmer, as Telie Doe; Mr. Myers, as Roland Forrester, and the entire company.
This drama has proved one of the most popular in the American public. ... The drama will be presented with all its scenic effects, incidents, impressive tableaux and changes.
GRAND DANCE ... Miss Anna Haslan.
To conclude with the laughable comedy of A REGULAR FIX.
Hugh De Brass ... Mr. Proctor.
Monday Evening, Jan. 13th, will be produced a new historical Drama, entitled THE MIDSHIPMAN ... Tomb! the Throne! the Scaffold! ... given of the reputation of MACBETH.

BAYARD TAYLOR WILL LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15th, at 7½ P. M.
SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

BRYAN HALL. FOR ONE WEEK! ROBERT HELLER, MAGIC, MUSIC, MYSTERY, SECOND SIGHT.
Admittance—50 cents. Children 25 cents. A Grand Matinee for Schools, Families and Children on Saturday at 2½ P. M.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL —OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M. Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: W. M. EGAN, A. M. BENNETT, ...
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES: A. E. CUTLER, J. D. PERKINS, ... JUSTUS HUMPHREY, IRA GODDARD.
Tickets $2. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. ...

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from the ... Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. ... apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in regard to SOUND AND VENTILATION It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand. The rent will be moderate. Address ... BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

Meeting of Stockholders.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at their office in Chicago, on MONDAY, January 20th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors, and other business. H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862.
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 4, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Marriage Cards.

THE WASHINGTON CALLING CARD—Latest style, Ivory Surface, to be had at the MARRIAGE CARD DEPOSITORY, 99 Washington Street.
On sale, also, a superb lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CARD CASES, a rich assortment of Christmas and New Year's Gifts, WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE POCKET CUTLERY, &c. Call at WHITE'S and you will be suited.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, Take this method of informing their Patients, and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO,
Under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases and affections of the THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART, To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted their attention. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 37 East 12th street.

To Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE.—An Improved Farm in a flourishing village on a leading railroad, sixty miles from Chicago, for a house and lot in a good location in Chicago. Address "W. M.," Box 128, Chicago, Ill.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO EXCHANGE.—The subscriber, contemplating making Chicago his permanent residence, will exchange valuable property in Cincinnati ... New York for Chicago property. Address with description and condition, which will be considered confidential, JOHN F. JENKINS, care Post Office Box 3494, Cincinnati.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Lot and Brick House in the City of Chicago, being excellent and convenient residence property, formerly renting for $600, and even at present at $500 per annum, and valued at the "panic prices" of $8,000, for an Improved Illinois Farm, south of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Difference will be given in stock or farming utensils or paid in cash. Address Post Office Box 2073, Chicago.

Banks.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of WICK & CO., No. 34 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine Bills have the vignette of St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown, Jr.

NOTICE.—We are paying out for circulation of the WEARE BANK, N. H., And will redeem it at our office, No. 19 South Wells street, in New York Exchange, at par, or coin, at the regular rates.
We refer to Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers. CRAGIN & CO., 19 South Wells street. Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1861.

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR ARMY, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from $11 TO $21 PER MONTH. Promotions to be made from the RANKS, and Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 69 South Clark street, Chicago, under ... House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

General Notices.

J. N. DAVIDSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 189 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois. J. N. DAVIDSON. ...

MR. JOSEPH GREENHOW Teaches to Read, Write and Speak German, by a simple, thorough manner by comparing it with the English, and without the use of tedious rules of grammar. He has been, during a number of years, ... reading books. Apply to Post Office Box 1308, or at No. 196 Lake street, northwest corner of Wells street, third floor, the third room on the left.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As THOMAS R. WOOD & CO. have received a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them direct, ... Paints, Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, and all other articles in their line of business, at their usual low prices, at 120 Randolph street, Chicago.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—... 132 South Clark St. ... Black Velvet Ribbons, very cheap. ... Ladies' Underwear ... French Working Cotton, ... Merino Hose, only 25 cents.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.—Either for a Stock of Merchandise or Chicago City Property, one of the MOST CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCES ... Of ten acres of land, with well grown and well cultivated Shrubbery, ... which is a two-story House, with a good cellar under the whole, ... bearing ... with all the choicest fruits ... now in good condition, ... Persons desiring to exchange, ... address P. O. Box ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ... $8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week ... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... 7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months ... 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) ... 1.50
3 copies ... 4.00
5 copies ... 6.00
10 copies ... 10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862.

... Humphrey Marshall, the Falstaffian ... of Kentucky, as will be seen in another column, in a frenzy of alarm on Monday at the approach of Col. Garfield, ... his men with a benign suggestion to each to look out for number one, and himself fled with a celerity surprising ... man of his make, unless, indeed, ... away. When the Federal reconnoitering party arrived on the spot, they found the enemys wagons, tents, camp equipage and provisions, gathered together in ... and on fire.

... Gen. Stone seems to fill about the ill-favored place in the army of the ... mac that Paducah Smith occupies ... West. Each is a martinet officer, fussy, ... ous and vain. Each is a devout ... of the divine institution. Each ... first article in his creed that an abo... ist is worse than a rebel. Each would ... further to return a fugitive negro ... he would to bring in one of his ... wounded. Each puts Slavery before the Union. Each has even worse ... said about them than ... written, and yet there are some ... es that a suspicion of disloyalty actually relieves. Gen. Stone is said to have ... very uncomfortable correspondence with Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and also with Senator Sumner. He is said to have written an "abusive" letter to ... The public will be willing to know how fully Stone is responsible for the Ball's Bluff murder, and even to hear that he has resigned. An officer whose heart is not right can be of no service to the army of the Union.

WHAT IS WANTED.

... is wanted to revive the drooping ... of the country? *An active war.* ... is wanted to restore confidence to the loyal people of the country? *An active war.*

... is wanted to win respect for our government abroad? *An active war.* ... is wanted to give the people an equivalent for past sacrifices? *An active war.*

... is wanted by our army? *An active war.*

... is needed to awe rebellion in the ... States? *An active war.* ... alone can save us from a dismemberment of loyal States? *An active war.*

THEY HAVE FRIENDS THERE.

... recent debate in Congress, Brigadier "Dick" Richardson gave as one of the reasons why our Generals are so backward in marching South, that *they have friends there!* Is it not unfortunate that our Generals are so many of them hampered with social relations of this kind? ... Patterson back. Sherman has dallied and wasted time at Beaufort until the gallant blue jackets openly censure him ... at Paducah, has too many ..., and can do nothing, and Stone on the Upper Potomac, is troubled in like manner. How much more would be done to the Union cause if officers should go to their friends and at once from the evils of inactivity and inefficiency? These "friendships" of army officers have cost the Government ... of dollars and thousands of lives. ... quite time that these reluctant, tea... officers gave way to men whose friendships are more happily located.

THE CAIRO EXPEDITION.

... readers must not base too glowing expectations on the reports that come to us from Cairo relative to the great expedition ... greatly misinformed if there is any movement on the *tapis;* that is, if the ... boats and mortar-boats are to have ... in it, for the latter have not as yet a ... mortar mounted, and good judges say it will be weeks yet before the gun-boat fleet will be ready. These are the simple facts, which we wish were otherwise. ... would be a source of congratulation ... there to be a blow aimed at the rebels who hold down the river. The people are ... for it, the army are burning with zeal to be led to glorious deeds, but it is a simple fact that matters at Cairo are in a state of incompleteness and inchoateness, out of which nothing can just now be reasonably expected but perhaps the occupation of some new point on the Tennessee, which they will "fortify," that will be all. A ... force in force is the utmost that can be expected from any expedition out of Cairo for some time to come. "True 'tis, 'tis pity 'tis, 'tis true."

... are puzzled to harmonize the reported strength of the expedition with our present information of the number of troops at Cairo. There were not more than twelve thousand available soldiers at Cairo, Bird's Point and Fort Holt, three days ago. How an expedition of 35,000 can be moving up the Tennessee river is more than we can understand. It is deemed at St. Louis that 25,000 troops, or any such number, have left that place for Cairo, to take part in the movement. A dispatch from Cairo, on Friday night, says that Gen. McClernand's brigade had gone eight miles down the Mississippi, to the mouth of Mayfield Creek, on the Kentucky side, where they went ashore and pitched their tents for the night. If this be so, it shows that the expedition is not going up the Tennessee river, and that it is merely a large reconnoitering or foraging party. We suspect that such will turn out to be the fact.

United States Agricultural Society.

The United States Agricultural Society on ... day re-elected President Hubbard, Secretary Poor, Treasurer French, and nearly all the Vice Presidents. The Executive Committee was re-organized, and consists of Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts; Fred Smyth of New Hampshire; Isaac Newton of Philadelphia; C. B. Calvert of Maryland; Legrand ... of Iowa; J. H. Sullivan of Ohio ... Myers, of California. President Lincoln's recommendation of the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical department was warmly commended, and he was elected an honorary member. The suggestions of the President's address were debated and indorsed. A large edition was ordered to be printed. The establishment of an Agricultural department was discussed and recommended. There was a decided expression of opinion against fall exhibitions unless they can be held at Washington.

FOR THE ...

A few days since the State Board of Agriculture of Indiana, elected the following officers: President, James D. Williams, ... Vice-Presidents, Wm. H. Bennett, ... and S. Fisher, of Wabash; Secretary, ... Loomis, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, ... Fletcher, of Indianapolis; Executive ... J. D. Williams, of Knox; ... of Wabash; C. Fletcher, Jr., Indianapolis; A. D. Hancock, of Putnam; W. ..., of Union. The Tenth Annual Fair ... held in Indianapolis commencing Sept. ... 29th and will continue during the ...

A fire broke out in the mines of the ... Coal Company, a few days ago, which but for the prompt and energetic action of the ... and miners, would have resulted in damage to the shaft and most probably the death of a number of the workmen. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ... a furnace at the bottom of the shaft for creating a circulation of fresh air. Work was suspended for three days after the fire, but the work is now going on as usual.